The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896. NO. 49

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40		.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg.....	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12,54	2.57	h	9 10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham....	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, November 25, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Pass. No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20	9 20	6 90	Robertsdale	11 42	6 08	4 23
1 32	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	5 53	4 08
1 44	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	5 39	3 54
2 12	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	5 06	3 21
2 19	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	4 59	3 14
2 31	10 29	7 29	*Beersville	10 19	4 47	3 02
2 46	10 41	7 43	Rockhill	10 07	4 35	2 50
3 01	10 56	7 53	Shirley	9 40	4 20	2 20
3 08	11 03	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 33	4 13	2 13
3 20	11 16	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	2 00

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.47, a. m., Cooks 7.59, Coles 8.21, Saltillo 8.47, Three Springs 8.54, Beersville 9.06, arrives at Rockhill 9.18.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.05 p. m., Cooks 5. 17, Coles 5.39, Saltillo 6.07, Three Spring 6.13, Beersville 6.25, arrives at Rockhill 6.37.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 7.00 a. m., Beersville 7.29, Three Springs 7 41, Saltillo 7.48, Coles 8.21, Cooks 8.35, arrives at Robertsdale 8.50.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5 54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	10 30	L Rockhill A	9 30	4 50
5 38	10 23	*Blacklog	9 37	4 57
5 30	10 15	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 05
5 26	10 11	*Locke Vall'y	9 49	5 09
5 20	10 05	*Shade Gap	9 55	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

He Might as Well Have Laughed at the Unfortunate Man Who Fell Down.

From the Detroit Free Press.

He was turning into Clifford street from Woodward avenue at a brisk pace when his feet left the pavement and, he took a flyer and came down in a heap. A dozen pedestrains uttered a "Ha! ha! ha!" as they noticed the accident, and hurried on, but one among them, whose solemn face never showed a wrinkle, halted and approached the dazed man, who was sitting up, and said:

"I—I think your feet struck something, my friend."

"Yes," was the reply.

"And you clawed the air and skated around and finally arrived at your present position. I counted fifteen different men who laughed and chuckled and didn't care a continental whether you had broken any bones or not. I am not that sort of a man myself. I did not even smile. I saw nothing funny in the way you grabbed at nothing."

"Well, what do you want?" growled the victim, as he reached his feet and clung to a post.

"I wish to condole with you, sir. I never see any fellow man in trouble without at least offering him kind and encouraging words. Do you think you unjointed your spinal column?"

"No, sir; I don't!"

"I am glad of it. It was an awful fall you had. Your right leg went way over this way, and your left leg way over this, and at first sight I thought it was a cow trying to dance a hornpipe. Any legs broken?"

"I dont want any of your sympathy, sir!" exclaimed the victim as he brushed at his clothes.

"No? But I am ready to give it to you or any other person who falls down as you did. You reached up this way with your right hand—up this way with your left—your hair ——"

"I fell down, and what of it?" demanded the mortified and angry man. "You go along and mind your own business and I'll attend to mine!"

"My dear man," soothiggly observed the other, "I am sorry to see this outburst on your part. Out of sixteen people who saw you monkeying with the buzz saw, I was the sole and only one who did not burst out with a ha! ha! ha! or a ho! ho! ho! Not one of them stopped to inquire if——

Who in blazes asked you to stop?

My soul, sir—my character—my feeling for the unfortunate. While seven people laughed ha! ha! ha! and eight others laughed ho! ho! ho! I felt the occasion to be a solemn one—almost as solemn as the news of the death of a near and dear friend. I instantly turned aside and——

What in the name of goodness are you keeping that up for? shouted the fallen man. I don't want any more of your talk! I've busted a suspender, and as soon as I can fix it I shall be ready to go on. Take yourself off with your condolence!

Then you are not fatally injured?

Not by a blanked sight!

And no bones broken?

No, sir.

I am truly glad, as I said before. When I saw you skate to the right—then to the left—your hair begin to curl—your back to hump up—when I heard you yell out in your terror, I made sure——

Say, I can lick you in two minutes, and if I ever see you again I'll do it, too! put in the fallen man, as he started off and disappeared in the darkness.

That's the way with 'em! sighed the solemn-faced man, as he turned away at last. I did not giggle nor chuckle, and yet I am the only one to feel his wrath!

Within 100 Years.

The total Indian population at this time, according to estimates made by the officials of the Indian Bureau, is 248,253, exclusive of the Indians of Alaska. In 1829, before the annexation of Texas and Mexico, the estimated Indian population of the country was 400,000. In 1855 the number was said to to be 350,000 and the same estimate is made for 1871. The most rapid decline in numbers has been in the last quarter of a century. The fact that the Cherokees and Chippewas, both comparatively powerful tribes, have actually increased makes the decrease in the other tribes all the more remarkable.

It is believed that the principal loss has been among the Sioux and other tribes of the northwest. More than two-thirds of the total number, or 237,478, in 1871 were on the reservations. At the beginning of 1895 the number on the reservations had been decreased to 133,417, or about one-third of the total number. Less than 30,000 of these are self supporting, the federal government issuing supplies to most of them. If the rate of decrease which has been maintained for the last quarter of a century or so be continued there will not be a single full-blood Indian in the country, except possibly in dime museums, by the end of the twentieth century.

Miser Pardee's Crushing Loss.

Utica Observer.

Charles Pardee, of Watertown, who committed suicide last week near Great Bend, a few miles from that city, was a bachelor miser, said to have been worth over $100,000, of which $50,000 is in real estate at Denver. He was 76 years old. The deed was done by cutting his throat, and the immediate cause was the failure of a man to whom he had loaned $3,300 without security. He was a carpenter by trade. Working hard and living in a miserly way, he accumulated considerable money. When 40 years old he was obliged to quit his trade by cataracts forming in his eyes. He became a money lender. He lived in a hut till two years ago, when it burned to the ground, and Pardee narrowly escaped death. He slept in the police station rather than pay for lodging at a hotel. He was at the home of Emory Pennock, near Great Bend, when he committed suicide. He had stopped at the house after learning that his creditor's property was in the hands of an assignee. The family went to church, leaving him alone, returning to find him lying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the knife in the blood by his side.

Not to be Trifled With.

(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are to-day countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Lincoln's Memory.

It is said that Abraham Lincoln never forgot a face and was never at a loss to greet by name any person whom he had ever known. Possibly this may be an exaggaration, but many anecdotes are told which go to prove that the great president did have a wonderful memory.

When he was a comparatively young man and a candidate for the Illionois legislature, he made a personal canvass of his district. While "swinging around the circle" he stopped one day and took dinner with a farmer in Sangamon county.

Years afterward, when Lincoln had become president, a soldier came to call on him at the White House. At the first glance the chief executive said:

Yes, I remember you. You used to live on the Danville road. I took dinner with you when I was running for the legislature. I recollect that we stood talking together at the barn-yard gate when I sharpened my jack-knife.

Ya-as, drawled the soldier. You did. But say, wherever did you put that whetstone? I looked for it a dozen times, but I never could find it after the day you used it. We 'lowed as how mebby you took it 'long with you.

No, said Lincoln, looking serious and pushing away a lot of documents of state from the desk in front of him. No, I put it on top of that gatepost—that high one.

Well, exclaimed the visitor, mebby you did. Couldn't nobody else have put it there, and none of us ever thought to look there fer it.

The soldier was then on his way home, and when he got there the first thing he did was to look for that whetstone. And, sure enough, there it was, just where Lincoln had laid it 15 years before. The honest fellow wrote a letter to the chief magistrate of the nation, telling him that the whetstone had been found and would never be lost again.

A New Tunneling Machine.

An inventor is having built a machine by which he proposes to revolutionize the present methods of tunneling, the capacity of the device for "sawing out a tunnel," as claimed, being at the rate of twenty-three feet a day. The apparatus is described as being twelve feet long, four feet wide and six feet high, and with the fourteen horse power engine which runs it, weighs some 6,300 pounds. The principle is that of a ciacular saw. Sixty drill points attached to each of two wheels, four feet in diameter and eight inches wide, make 600 revolutions per minute. The points are one-half an inch apart, every revolution feeding one-eighth of an inch, and the enthusiastic inventor declares that it will cut twenty feet of a six by eight tunnel in a day in the hardest rock. The latter, being crushed as fine as wheat grains, is carried to the rear and dumped in a car. The drill points weigh one-fourth of a pound each, last four days, and are kept cool by means of a steady stream of water. Three men are required to run the machine.

—All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

THE BALLS IN A WHEEL.

There Are About One Hundred and Forty Used In Each Bicycle.

In the average bicycle there are about 140 steel balls. These are generally distributed as follows: Front wheel, 16; back wheel, 18; crank shaft, 28; pedals, 20 each; front steering head, 40. These are of different sizes, those used in the front wheel generally being one-sixteenth of an inch larger than those in the back; the balls in the pedals are about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The perfect bicycle ball must be absolutely exact as to gauge. It must be highly polished, and it must be so hard that even an emery wheel will have but little effect upon it. The manufacturers have been experimenting with this article ever since bicycle making began to be an important industry. At first it was thought that small balls and more of them were better, but the size has gradually increased until now some firms make them up to seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and it is generally conceded that within certain limits the larger sizes give the most satisfaction.

The other parts of the bearings are also very important, but perfection in them is not so difficult to secure as in the balls. The ball cups on nearly if not quite all machines are forced into their places in the wheel, pedal or bracket by hydraulic pressure and are practically as solid as if they were brazed or welded to the part in which they fit. The cones which press the balls into their places in the cups are removable, and in case of imperfections can be easily and cheaply replaced. Perfect bearings should be the last things to wear out on a wheel, and years of use should only be evidenced by a bright streak in the ball races, showing where the balls had run.—*New York Post.*

Tiny Oxen.

One of the greatest curiosities among domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to zoologists as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimen of the species never exceeding thirty inches in height. One sent to the Marquis of Canterbury in the year 1891, which is still living, and is believed to be somewhere near ten years of age, is only twenty-two inches high, and weighs but one hundred and nine and a half pounds. In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across country with express matter and other light loads, and it is said that four of them can pull a driver of a two-wheeled cart and a two hundred pound load of miscellaneous matter sixty to seventy miles a day. They keep up a constant swinging trot or run, and have been known to travel one hundred miles in a day and night without food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of minature cattle. They have been known on the island of Ceylon and in other Buddhistic countries for more than a thousand years.—*Tid-Bits.*

—Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

SENATE FOR A FREE CUBA

Resolutions Passed According Belligerent Rights to the Patriots.

WEYLER DENOUNCED AS A DEMON

By a Vote of 64 to 6 a Measure is Adopted Declaring That We Should Accord to the Cubans Who Are Struggling for Liberty the Rights of Belligerents---Eloquent Speeches by Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29.—By the decisive vote of 64 yeas to 6 nays the Senate adopted concurrent resolutions expressing the opinion that a condition of public war exists between Spain and Cuba; that the United States should maintain neutrality between the contending Powers and requesting the President to use the good offices of the United States in recommending to the favorable consideration of the Spanish Government the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Before the Senate met the Foreign Relations Committee held a meeting, and decided, after some debate, that it would not accept the resolution of the House Committee, but would cling to the one offered by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, which is looked upon as even stronger than any yet seriously considered adding to it the resolution of Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.), declaring for the independence of the Cuban Republic. It was also decided that the resolution should remain a concurrent one instead of being changed to a joint resolution. As agreed upon the resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending Powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Soon after the Senate met, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the business of the morning hour was dispensed with, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) was the first to address the Senate. He said that war was being carried on at the very doors of the United States between the people of Cuba and the Spanish Government, and it would result either in the independence of Cuba or in the utter destruction of her people. Expressions of sympathy would avail nothing to the Cuban insurrectionists. The United States had the right to demand that Spain should give to Cuba some sort of respectable government, some sort of protection, some sort of liberty, that would commend itself to the enlightened civilization of the age. Spain owed to Cuba as much as Turkey owed to Armenia, as much as the United States owed to Venezuela. If Spain did not pay the obligations resting on her, then the time had come for steps to be initiated; and they could be properly initiated only by the Government of the United States. Overtures should be made to Spain for the sale of the island to the Cubans, the United States to guarantee the payment of the sum agreed upon.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) said that he did not disguise from himself the danger and possibility of hostile movements following the action of Congress. Spain was a sensitive, proud, and gallant Nation, and would not submit to what she considered an injustice. At the same time his convictions were strong—made stronger every day—that the condition of affairs in Cuba was such that the intervention of the United States must be given, sooner or later, to put an end to crimes almost beyond description. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from a Spanish book, printed in a New York newspaper, reciting horrible cruelties charged against Weyler, some of the incidents being so bad that he directed the Clerk to omit them. He spoke of these deeds as barbarous atrocities and as inhuman cruelties, and said that Weyler was a demon rather than a General. He denounced the idea of putting such a man in command of a hundred thousand troops to ride rough shod, kill and slaughter a feeble body of people; and he declared, in the most solemn terms, that if this kind of policy is pursued by Spain in Cuba, and if the people of the United States be informed of it, there is no earthly power that will prevent the people of the United States from going over to that island, running all over its length and breadth, and driving out from it those robbers and imitators of the worst men that ever lived in the world. [Applause from crowds in the gallery.]

"If," Mr. Sherman continued, "Weyler carries out his projected plan, there is not a country in this hemisphere which will not contribute to put an end to this violence. It has lasted long enough. That people ought to be allowed, in their own way, to form their own Government, to be as free as we are. Whatever," Mr. Sherman concluded, "may be the result of the adoption of this measure, I desire to take my share of the responsibility for it. And, with a confidence in the judgment of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, I believe it will be wise if we can assist, and if all the other Nations of America will concur, in giving to the people of Cuba the same liberties which we now enjoy." [Applause.]

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) argued that Spain must be treated as belonging to the family of civilized Nations, and that there was not a scintilla of evidence to show such a state of affairs as would justify a recognition either of Cuban belligerency or independence. Congress had no power to make a recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, and, if it had the power, the facts did not justify such recognition.

Other speeches favoring the Cubans were made by Senators Gallinger, Lodge, Frye, Allen, Hill, Gray, White, Vest, Pasco, and Call.

The vote was then taken, and the result was the adoption of the concurrent resolution by a vote of 64 to 6, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Brown, Burrows, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Elkins, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hawley, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.) Jones (Nev.) Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Roach, Sherman, Shoup, Smith, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, White and Wilson—64.

Nays—Messrs. Caffery, Chilton, George Hale, Morrill and Wetmore—6.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate broke all pension records by passing 120 private bills at the rate of two a minute.

The appropriation for the purchase of seed for the Sioux of Devil's Lake was increased from $10,000 to $15,000.

Secretary Herbert, in a letter to the Senate, opposes the creation of a plant for making armor plate by the United States.

Secretary Carlisle sent to the House the draft of a bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, recommending its passage.

The report to Congress of the special commission to investigate the Nicaragua Canal project throws cold water on that enterprise.

Congress has appropriated $75,000 to pay the joint expenses of a commission to survey the boundary line between Alaska and British America.

Senator Hill introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to present a dramatic or operatic composition without the consent of the proprietor.

The Army Appropriation bill, carrying the sum of $23,279,402, was passed by the Senate with an amendment reducing the number of hospital stewards from 112 to 100.

The Senate passed the Senate bill for the construction and equipment of two steam revenue cutters for service on the great lakes—not to cost more than $200,000 each.

The House Committee on Territories voted to reconsider its former vote against the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bills, thus leaving them still before the committee.

Secretary Morton was attacked in the House, for his refusal to continue the distribution of seed, by Messrs. Moses and Livingston, of Georgia; Boatner, of Louisiana, and Ray, of New York.

Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) gave notice of an amendment to be offered to the Agricultural Appropriation bill appropriating $100,000 for the prevention of the Mexican weevil's depredations on the cotton plant.

The President sent to Congress the correspondence with the German Government relating to the exclusion of American insurance companies from Germany; the German Government consents to reopen the question.

Representative Colson (Rep., Ky.) introduced a resolution to investigate the action of Secretary Carlisle in refusing to accept the bid of William Graves for $4,500,000 in bonds at 115.3391, and awarding them to J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Utah members of the House and Senate have introduced bills annexing to the new State all that portion of Arizona lying north of the Colorado River, and most of the eastern boundary of Utah. Arizona, however, is anxious for Statehood.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads refuses to indorse the spy system of the Postoffice Department. It has stricken out a provision of $175,000 to pay the spotters who have been employed to watch the carriers throughout the country.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Payne, of New York, making it unlawful to give, sell, distribute, wear, display or manufacture the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, except by authority of that organization.

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior was laid before the House requesting an appropriation of $6300 for improving the Yosemite National Park, $6300 for improving the Sequoia National Park and $2300 for improving the General Grant National Park.

Representative J. K. Cowen, representing the Fourth Maryland District in the House, has sent to Speaker Reed his resignation as a member of that body. Mr. Cowen was recently elected to the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and his retirement from the House will enable him to devote all his time to the duties of that position.

DUNRAVEN EXPELLED.

New York Yacht Club Does Not Wait for His Resignation.

Lord Dunraven's name has been removed from the list of honorary members of the New York Yacht Club by a vote of 39 to 1.

The correspondence which led up to this action, and which was made public at the club's meeting, shows conclusively that Lord Dunraven was not only cognizant of the feeling which existed against him and of the contemplated action of the club, but that he was and evidently still is convinced that he was right and the findings of the special committee wrong. The resolutions ordering the Earl's expusion was moved by Rear Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, owner of the schooner Montauk. They were in part as follows:

"The representatives of this club engaged in the international yacht races with Lord Dunraven as the representative of English yachtsmen upon the footing of mutual confidence and honor. He has requited their courtesy and confidence by distrust, suspicion, unfounded imputations of fraud and a refusal of reparation.

"Lord Dunraven by his course has forfeited the high esteem which led to his election as an honorary member of this club. Therefore,

"Resolved, That the privileges of honorary membership heretofore extended to the Earl of Dunraven are hereby withdrawn, and that his name be removed from the list of honorary members of the club."

There was deep silence among the members for a moment at the conclusion of the reading of the resolution, and then there was a burst of cheering, which shook the building to its foundation. Mr. Ledyard's resolution was promptly seconded by Lloyd Phœnix, of the Intrepid, and tellers were appointed to count the vote. In less than three minutes Secretary Oddie announced that the resolution had been carried by a vote of 39 to 1, and that Lord Dunraven was no longer an honorary member of the club.

Lives Lost by Fire.

At Crisfield, Md., three children of Nelson Parker, the oldest aged four, were burned to death. They were locked in a room by their mother, who had gone to a neighbors on an an errand.

At Eureka, South Dakota, a gasoline stove explosion caused the destruction of R. B. Puckett's house and the death of Mrs. Frank Puckett and her two children, Hattie, aged seven, and Clarence, aged four.

At Florence, S. C., the business portion of the town was destroyed by fire. The loss was $100,000. George Williams, a printer, was burned to death. The State liquor dispensary and the Western Union Telegraph office were destroyed.

At Troy, N. Y., the Grand Jury handed down indictments against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Troy Telegraph and Telephone Company, and the Troy Gas Company. The indictments are the result of the recent fire in the Burnett Building, where four lives were lost. The charge is criminal negligence in maintaining overhead wires.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Harrison's retaining fees last year amounted to over $150,000.

Lord Lonsdale's hobby is to collect whips. Some in his possession are worth over $500 each.

The Kaiser William has invented a fencing mask, which, it is said, makes accidents impossible.

Gladstone, it is said, is editing for publication two hundred thousand letters which he has received during his long career.

The public library of Boston is to have a marble bust of the late Dr. Samuel F. Smith, author of the hymn "America."

It is said that Ambassador Bayard's deafness has lately increased to such an extent that he is hardly able to transact any business, except by correspondence.

Chief Justice Beasley, of New Jersey, is now eighty years old, and has occupied his present office over thirty years. There is no sign of any decline in his powers.

Maitre Pouiellet, one of the most eminent lawyers in Paris, has begun to give free sittings at the Palais de Justice to help poor people who cannot afford legal advice.

The Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal and Inspector-General of the Japanese Army, has been designated as the representative of Japan at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia at Moscow.

Lord Wolseley is said to be creating great distrust and dissatisfaction among all ranks in the British Army by "pitchforking" junior officers who belong to his particular social set over the heads of older and more deserving officers.

England's envoy to Argentina, the Hon. Francis Pakenham, a nephew of Sir Edward Pakenham, who was killed at the battle of New Orleans, has just been transferred to Stockholm. He is the senior British diplomat in active service.

Adolphe D'ennery, the author of "The Two Orphans," who has just been made a commander in the Legion of Honor, has had a share in 209 plays, operas, dramas, and farces. Fifteen he wrote alone; for all the others he had collaborators.

It is reported that the Queen, since the death of Prince Henry, has besought her eldest daughter, Empress Frederick of Germany, to arrange to stay in England for the greater part of the year. Emperor William, Empress Frederick's son, has given his assent to her doing so if she is so inclined.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Bricklayers are on strike in Cincinnati.

Upholsterers went on strike in Chicago.

Business is good for members of the Millwrights' Unions.

Machinists and molders continue on strike in Easton, Penn.

A big strike of building trades' unions occurred in Buffalo.

United Garment Workers have 128 unions in New York City.

Union upholsterers were requested to keep away from Chicago.

A general strike of union clothing cutters in Chicago took place.

Granite cutters are preparing to demand an eight-hour work day.

Over thirty thousand clothing cutters in Berlin won a strike for increased wages.

Men in Japanese cotton factories get about eighteen cents a day, and women about twelve cents.

The Co-Operative Society, of London, England, employs 240 clerks and its annual sales are upwards of $50,000,000.

A Cincinnati concern which manufactures office furniture exclusively is running night and day on orders from Mexico.

The differences between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the "Plant System" have been amicably adjusted.

A bill providing for a permanent Board of Labor Arbitration in England passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

The Allied Printing Trades of New Jersey adopted resolutions protesting against the establishment of a State printing office.

The National Association of Commissioners of Labor Bureaus will meet in Albany, N. Y., June 23, and discuss municipal questions.

The use of school buildings for one night each month in order to discuss labor questions will be asked of the Board of Education of New York City.

The various trades unions engaged in the manufacture of glass have formed an alliance and will raise a fund, said to be $2,000,000, for use in contests with the manufacturers.

Charles W. Mowbray, the English anarchist who came to America some time ago, has become naturalized and is now the President of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 12, Boston, Mass.

A musical instrument factory at Elkhart, Ind., which was established four years ago on a profit-sharing basis, has so far divided $58,000 profits among its employes, and is doing a rushing business, with a set of contented workmen.

Five hundred lithographers struck in New York City to enforce the recognition of their organization, the abolition of piece work system and the payment of minimum wages of $18 a week, a work week of forty-four hours, pay for overtime and one apprentice to every five journeymen.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. William H. Guy proposes to start a labor exchange. He proposes to give out checks for labor performed or for property, and when a sufficient number of city exchanges have been organized, to establish a general clearing house for the United States, through which all the checks will pass.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Nearly 1,250,000 people die every fortnight.

Asia contains more than half the people of the world.

Seventeen per cent. of Great Britain's doctors live in London.

Swapping horses on the streets in Kentucky is prohibited in a bill now before the State Legislature.

The annual meeting was held of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at New York City.

The Michigan Fish Commission is busy planting its lakes and streams with trout and other game fish.

A lady of eighty-three years has just distinguished herself in West Stoneham, Me., by killing a bear.

A man in a coonskin coat and cap created a sensation on the streets of a Kansas town recently. Such garb was once common in Boston.

Mrs. Bowman Ames, of Blanchard, Me., has shot a large deer and trapped five foxes near her home this winter without aid from any one.

Five generations of one family are living on a homestead at Bardstown, Ga. The head of the family, W. O. Cherry, has 136 living descendants.

A new set of natural teeth are pushing through the long-smooth gums of eighty-four-year-old Uncle Jake Lawrence, of Uniontown, Ky.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Great Damage Inflicted Along the Hudson and in New England.

Heavy rains followed by floods have caused much damage along the Hudson in New York and in many sections of New England. Despatches from various points gives details as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y.: The whole southern portion of the city lying on the flat land for a distance of 200 yards back from the river front was inundated, but there was no extensive damage reported. Many old sheds have been carried away and much damage done in a small way, which it is impossible to estimate. Cellars of business houses were all flooded, but merchants had sufficient warning to remove their goods generally out of reach of the waters.

TROY, N. Y.: The Hudson River reached the highest point attained since 1857. At 9 o'clock p. m. the mark of the memorable flood of 1886 on the bridge pier was lost sight of and the water continued to rise. The piers were submerged to the shed roofs. All the cellars along the river front were flooded and much damage done. In many of the large collar factories the engine rooms were invaded and the fires extinguished. In the southern part of the city many houses are submerged to the second story. People who attended church at 7 o'clock p. m., had to be conveyed to their homes at the conclusion of the services in rowboats and improvised rafts. On the west side of the river millions of feet of lumber piled along the entrance of the Erie Canal have been washed away.

SARATOGA, N. Y.: The entire upper Hudson River valley was inundated to the depth of from three to five feet. In Saratoga Springs water was over four feet deep in many streets on both sides of the town, and people were ferried from houses in boats and rafts.

HUDSON, N. Y.: The freshet in the Hudson River at this point was the most severe known during the last twenty-five years. Buildings and wharves were flooded. The tracks of the Hudson River Railroad were covered with water and travel north was discontinued.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The tremendous rain storm caused more damage to property throughout Connecticut than any visitation of the elements in twenty years. Serious accidents, wrecks and washouts are reported from every quarter. The Connecticut River was swollen to three times its normal height. The big iron bridge at Middletown was in great danger all afternoon and a part of the false work was swept away. At Brooklyn a mill-owner lost his life. At Winsted it was said that no such storm had visited the place in twenty-five years. The streets were flooded to a depth of from three to five feet. Scores of homes along Mad River were wrecked by water and ice, and Foskett's meadows are covered with wreckage. The highways in the country were so badly submerged and so many bridges were carried away that travel on them was at a standstill.

BOSTON, Mass.: The rain was so heavy in New England for forty-eight hours that rivers in Maine and New Hampshire were out of their banks, and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Bridges have been carried away, mills undermined, and dwellings flooded.

Serious railroad washouts have occurred on the line of the Connecticut River in New Hampshire. At Hanover the Connecticut was ten feet above high water mark.

The bridge over the Newichewanock River at Great Works, on the Northern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad in New Hampshire, is gone. The middle span of the steel Central avenue bridge in Dover, N. H., gave way, and many houses in that place were flooded. The Cocheco River at Dover was higher than at any time on record.

Charles H. Otis, of Spring Vale, Me., lost his life while attempting to pull down the flush boards on the Spring Vale Cotton Mill Company's dam.

DISASTERS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Three Serious Accidents Occur During a Thick Fog.

Three serious maratime accidents occurred in a thick fog that heaped itself on the waters of New York Harbor.

The Atlas line steamship Ailsa was at anchor in the Narrows just below Fort Wadsworth. She was run down by the French liner La Bourgogue. The stem of the Frenchman cut halfway through the Ailsa's bow, and the water rushing in stopped her engines. Some of the Ailsa's crew put off from the steamer in the only available lifeboat. They refused to take aboard the women who were of the Ailsa's fourteen passengers. The Ailsa's Captain started for the shore at Fort Hamilton to beach her, but she sank in thirty feet of water. As she settled the passengers, the officers and those of the crew who stuck to their posts took to the rigging, which remained above water. They were resued by tugs.

The steamship George W. Clyde, of the Clyde line, was in collision with the Wyanoke, of the Old Dominion line. The Wyanoke struck the Clyde on the port side, cutting a huge gash from rail almost to keel. Four passengers were on the Clyde. She was beached, full of water, on the Long Island shore.

The New York, of the American line, went aground at dawn on East Bank, about three miles southwest of Sandy Hook. She was eight days out from Southampton with 438 souls aboard. Tugs were set to work at her at once and she was soon pulled off undamaged.

A few hours before she struck the New York met the St. Paul, of the same line, that was making her first voyage out since she was hauled off the Long Branch beach.

Many vessels, incoming and outgoing, were hampered by the fog.

BALTIMORE AMD OHIO BANKRUPT.

The Oldest Railroad in the Hands of Receivers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is in the hands of receivers. Judges Goff and Morris, of the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, Md., named John K. Cowen, and Oscar G. Murray to take charge of the affairs of the corporation.

The immediate cause of the appointment of the receivers was the failure of the company to raise the money necessary to pay the interest due. This amounts to $404,000, and, in addition a large amount of car trust notes had to be provided for.

By many the Baltimore and Ohio is regarded as the oldest railroad in the United States. The first stone of the road-bed was laid in Baltimore on July 4, 1828, with a rather elaborate ceremony. The line was opened for traffic in 1830 as far as Endicott's Mills, the cars being drawn by horses. The first engine was put on a few months later. It was designed by Peter Cooper. The system to-day comprises about 3650 miles, with a capital stock of $30,007,886, and a bonded indebtedness of about $75,000,000. The main line extends from Philadelphia to Chicago. It also has a New York terminal, the nucleus of which is the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, connection being made with the New Jersey Central at Roselle.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission met and began consideration of the merits of the dispute.

Thomas P. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, died a few days ago at his residence in Washington.

Attorney-General Harmon submitted to Postmaster-General Wilson a decision to the effect that the numerous bond and investment schemes conducted throughout the country are lotteries, and not entitled to the privileges of the mails.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange presented arguments to Congress to show that New York has lost her position as the leading corn mart through unjust differential rates.

The President approved the Urgent Deficiency bill; the act amending the act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; joint resolution extending the public printing act to include monographs, bulletins and reports of the Geological Survey.

Rear-Admiral Charles C. Carpenter and Medical Director Philip S. Wales, ex-Surgeon-General of the Navy, each celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday by retiring from active service on account of age.

New York was honored with these Presidential appointments: E. Prentiss Bailey, to be Postmaster in Utica, N. Y.; Mary K. Cleveland to be Postmistress in Watervilie, N. Y.; Samuel H. Keedy, to be Consul in Grenoble, France, and Samuel Comfort, to be Consul in Bombay, India.

John McNee, a lineman employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Telephone Company, while engaged in repairing wires in Washington received an electric shock, causing his instant death.

Through the good offices of Secretary Olney a compromise has been effected between England and Venezuela in the Yuruan incident. Arbitration will probably decide the boundary dispute.

The President sent to the Senate the following army nominations: Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General; Major F. M. Coxe, Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General.

Domestic.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican, has withdrawn from the Senatorial race before the Kentucky Legislature, in a letter which was read before the roll call of the joint session.

Crazed by liquor, Michael Kraemer, shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Margaret Kraemer, and then committed suicide, at his home in Long Island City, N. Y.

The Bank of Belle Plain, Kan., a private institution with a capital stock of $20,000, failed to open its doors.

Caspar Hadlen, a German farm hand, stabbed and killed Miss Louise Trebbe in South Manchester, Conn., because she would not marry him.

The Rev. Allen Thompson died at Bordentown, N. J., aged 100 years. He was born in Burlington County on May 21, 1796.

H. M. Pillsbury, the American chess champion, was one of the passengers on the steamer New York, which stranded in New York Harbor. He was on his way from the recent tournament at St. Petersburg, where he failed to hold the rank he had previously won among the European experts.

Frederick W. Dunton, a nephew of Austin Corbin, was arrested in New York City on a charge of frauduiently obtaining nearly $10,000 on promissory notes.

A mad Newfoundland dog bit nine boys on the east side of New York City.

Alfred S. Seer, a theatrical printer, committed suicide in his office in New York City.

Six thousand garment-workers struck in Baltimore, Md., and 20,000 persons were forced into idleness.

A conference of Republicans and Populists in Alabama passed resolutions looking to fusion.

Four thousand dollars' worth of jewels were stolen from Mrs. St. John Wood in the house of her father, Jacob G. Dettmer, Brooklyn.

William H. Iams, who while a member of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Homestead labor riots in 1892 was strung up by the thumbs for anarchistic talk, died in Baltimore, Md., from a pistol wound inflicted by Charles Arndt several days before.

Edward Peters, of Chicago, killed Flora Larbig, his sweetheart, and committed suicide.

The officers of the steamship Horsa were convicted in Philadelphia of engaging in a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

During a polo match in a rink in Fall River, Mass., a gallery rail gave way, and two hundred men and boys fell thirty feet to the floor. Twenty-five were seriously hurt.

William C. Whitney wrote a letter to the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger disavowing a movement to ask him to be a Presidential candidate.

Samuel Edison, the father of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, died at Norwalk, Ohio, aged ninety-two years. He was born in Nova Scotia, August 11, 1804, and had lived at Milan, Ohio, and Port Huron, Mich., the greater part of his life. It was at Milan that his son Thomas was born.

Florence and Emily Hotchkiss, two little children, were burned to death in a tenement house fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rear Admiral Joseph Fyffe (retired), of the United States Navy, died at his home, in Pierce, Neb. Admiral Fyffe was born in Ohio, July 26, 1832, and was only thirteen years of age when he received his appointment as a midshipman.

At Fayette, Ohio, Alvah H. McCammon, aged nineteen, and Tom Atherton, aged twenty-two, fought with bare knuckles for the hand of Marion Holmes, with whom both were in love. McCammon was badly punished and died from a blood clot on the brain. His rival fled.

Gilead Lutheran Church, of Centre Brunswick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., celebrated the 150th anniversary of its organization.

Judicial Press Censor.

Judge Ong suspended the trial at Cleveland, Ohio of Bushrod Kelch, charged with wife murder, because of a complaint by the prisoner's attorney that reports of the trial published by the newspapers were prejudicial to the interests of his client. "The time is at hand," said Judge Ong, "when newspapers must discontinue these practices. I propose to ascertain what power lies in the court, not innerent, but statutory. I will endeavor to hold a consultation with the other Judges at once and ascertain what should be done. If they disagree with me, I will act alone."

Victim of "Knock-Out Powder."

Professor Stamm, of the Mercer (Penn.) schools, invited a stranger to a seat in his buggy with him. The stranger handed Stamm a pinch of snuff-like powder to inhale, ostensibly to relieve his catarrh. The powder rendered the Professor unconscious and the stranger robbed him of $200 and a gold watch.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "All Men Are Astray."

TEXT: "All we, like sheep, have gone astray. We have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all."—Isaiah liii., 6.

Once more I ring the old gospel bell. The first half of my next text is an indictment. All we, like sheep, have gone astray. Some one says: "Can't you drop that first word? That is too general; that sweeps too great a circle." Some man rises in the audience, and he looks over on the opposite side of the house and says: "There is a blasphemer, and I understand how he has gone astray. And there in another part of the house is a defaulter, and he has gone astray. And there is an impure person, and he has gone astray." Sit down, my brother, and look at home. My text takes us all in. It starts behind the pulpit, sweeps the circuit of the room, and comes back to the point where it started, when it says, All we, like sheep, have gone astray.

I can very easily understand why Martin Luther threw up his hands after he had found the Bible and cried out, "Oh, my sins, my sins!" and why the publican, according to the custom to this day in the East, when they have any great grief, began to beat himself and cry, as he smote upon his breast, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." I was, like many of you, brought up in the country, and I know some of the habits of sheep, and how they get astray and what my text means when it says, "All we, like sheep, have gone astray." Sheep get astray in two ways—either by trying to get into other pasture, or from being scared by dogs. In the former way some of us got astray. We thought the religion of Jesus Christ put us on short commons. We thought there was better pasturage somewhere else. We thought if we could only lie down on the banks of a distant stream, or under great oaks on the other side of some hill, we might be better fed. We wanted other pasturage than that which God, through Jesus Christ, gave our soul, and we wandered on and we wandered on and we were lost. We wanted bread, and we found garbage. The farther we wandered, instead of finding rich pasturage, we found blasted heath and sharper rocks and more stinging nettles. No pasture. How was it in the club house when you lost your child? Did they come around and help you very much? Did your worldly associates console you very much? Did not the plain Christian man who came into your house and sat up with your darling child give you more comfort than all worldly associates? Did all the convivial songs you ever heard comfort you in that day of bereavement so much as the song they sang to you?—perhaps the very song that was sung by your little child the last Sabbath afternoon of her life:

There is a happy land
Far, far away,
Where saints immortal reign
Bright, bright as day.

Did your business associates in that day of darkness and trouble give you any especial condolence? Business exasperated you, business wore you out, business left you limp as a rag, business made you mad. You got dollars, but you got no peace. God have mercy on the man who has nothing but business to comfort him! The world afforded you no luxuriant pasturage. A famous English actor stood on the stage impersonating, and thunders of applause came down from the galleries, and many thought it was the proudest moment of all his life, but there was a man asleep just in front of him, and the fact that that man was indifferent and somnolent spoiled all the occasion for him, and he cried, "Wake up, wake up!" So one little annoyance in life has been more pervading to your mind than all the brilliant congratulations and success. Poor pasturage for your soul you find in this world. The world has cheated you, the world has belied you, the world has misinterpreted you, the world has persecuted you. It never comforted you. Oh, this world is a good rack from which a horse may pick his food. It is a good trough from which the swine may crunch their mess, but it gives but little food to a soul blood bought and immortal. What is a soul? It is a hope high as the throne of God. What is a man? You say, "It is only a man." It is only a man gone overboard in sin. It is only a man gone overboard in business life. What is a man? The battleground of three worlds, with his hands taking hold of destinies of light or darkness. A man! No line can measure him. No limit can bound him. The archangel before the throne cannot outlive him. The stars shall die, but he will watch their extinguishment. The world will burn, but he will gaze at the conflagration. Endless ages will march on. He will watch the procession. A man! The masterpiece of God Almighty. Yet you say, "It is only a man." Can a nature like that be fed on husks of the wilderness?

Substantial comforts will not grow
On nature's barren soil;
All we can boast till Christ we know
Is vanity and toil.

Some of you got astray by looking for better pasturage; others by being scared by the dogs. The hound gets over into the pasture field. The poor things fly in every direction. In a few moments they are torn of the hedges and they are splashed of the ditch, and the lost sheep never gets home unless the farmer goes after it. There is nothing so thoroughly lost as a lost sheep. It may have been in 1857, during the financial panic, or during the financial stress in the fall of 1873 when you got astray. You almost became an atheist. You said, "Where is God that honest men go down and thieves prosper?" You were dogged of creditors, you were dogged of the banks, you were dogged of worldly disaster, and some of you went into misanthropy and some of you took to strong drink and others of you fled out of Christian association, and you got astray. Oh, man, that was the last time when you ought to have forsaken God. Standing amid the foundering of your early failures, how could you get along without a God to comfort you and a God to deliver you and a God to help you and a God to save you? You tell me you have been through enough business trouble almost to kill you. I know it. I cannot understand how the boat could live one hour in that chopped sea. But I do not know by what process you got astray; some in one way and some in another, and if you could really see the position some of you occupy before God your soul would burst into an agony of tears and you would pelt the heavens with the cry, "God have mercy!" Sinai's batteries have been unlimbered above your soul, and at times you have heard it thunder, "The wages of sin is death." "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." When Sevastopol was being bombarded, two Russian frigates burned all night in the harbor, throwing a glare upon the trembling fortress, and some of you, from what you have told me yourselves, some of you are standing in the night of your soul's trouble, the cannonade, and the conflagration, and the multiplication, and the multitude of your sorrows and troubles I think must make the wings of God's hovering angles shiver to the tip.

But the last part of my text opens a door wide enough to let us all out and to let all heaven in. Sound it on the organ with all the stops out. Thrum it on the harp with all the strings atune. With all the melody possible let the heavens sound it to the earth and let the earth tell it to the heavens. "The Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." I am glad that the prophet did not stop to explain whom he meant by "Him." Him of the manger, Him of the bloody sweat, Him of the resurrection throne, Him of the crucifixion agony. "On Him the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all." "Oh!" says some man, "that isn't generous; that isn't fair. Let every man carry his own burden and pay his own debts." That sounds reasonable. If I have an obligation, and I have the means to meet it, and I come to you and ask you to settle that obligation, you rightly say, "Pay your own debts." If you and I, walking down the streeet—both hale, hearty and well—I ask you to carry me, you say rightly, "Walk on your own feet!" But suppose you and I were in a regiment, and I was wounded in the battle, and I fell unconscious at your feet with gunshot fractures and dislocations, what would you do? You would call to your comrades, saying: "Come and help; this man is helpless. Bring the ambulance. Let us take him to the hospital," and I would be a dead lift in your arms, and you would lift me from the ground where I had fallen, and put me in the ambulance, and take me to the hospital, and have all kindness shown me. Would there be anything bemeaning in my accepting that kindness? Oh, no. You would be mean not to do it. That is what Christ does. If we could pay our debts, then it would be better to go up and pay them, saying: "Here, Lord, here is my obligation. Here are the means with which I mean to settle that obligation. Now give me a receipt. Cross it all out." The debt is paid.

But the fact is we have fallen in the battle, we have gone down under the hot fire of our transgressions, we have been wounded by the sabers of sin, we are helpless, we are undone. Christ comes. The loud clang heard in the sky on that Christmas night was only the bell, the resounding bell of the ambulance. Clear the way for the Son of God. He comes down to bind up the wounds, and to scatter the darkness, and to save the lost. Clear the way for the Son of God! Christ comes down to us, and we are a dead lift. He does not lift us with the tips of His fingers. He does not lift us with one arm. He comes down upon His knee, and then with a dead lift He raises us to honor and glory and immortality. "The Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." Why, then, will a man carry his sins? You cannot carry successfully the smallest sin you ever committed. You might as well put the Apennines on one shoulder and the Alps on the other. How much less can you carry all the sins of your lifetime? Christ comes and looks down in your face and says: "I have come through all the lacerations of these days, and through all the tempests of these nights. I have come to bear your burdens, and to pardon your sins, and to pay your debts. Put them on My shoulder, put them on My heart." "On Him the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all." Sin has almost pestered the life out of some of you. At times it has made you cross and unreasonable, and it has spoiled the brightness of your days and the peace of your nights. There are men who have been riddled of sin. The world gives them no solace. Gossamery and volatile the world, while eternity, as they look forward to it, is black as midnight. They writhe under the stings of a conscienee which proposes to give no rest here and no rest hereafter, and yet they do not repent, they do not pray, they do not weep. They do not realize that just the position they occupy is the position occupied by scores, hundreds and thousands of men who never found any hope.

If this meeting should be thrown open and the people who are here could give their testimony, what thrilling experiences we should hear on all sides! There is a man who would say: "I had brilliant surroundings; I had the best education that one of the best collegiate institutions of this country could give and I observed all the moralities of life, and I was self-righteous, and I thought I was all right before God as I am all right before man, but the Holy Spirit came to me one day and said, 'You are a sinner;' the Holy Spirit persuaded me of the fact. While I had escaped the sins against the law of the land, I had really committed the worst sin a man ever commits, the driving back of the Son of God from my heart's affections, and I saw that my hands were red with the blood of the Son of God, and I began to pray, and peace came to my heart and I know by experience that what you say is true." "On Him the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all!" Yonder is a man who would say, "I was the worst drunkard in the city; I went from bad to worse; I destroyed myself; I destroyed my home; my children cowered when I entered the house; when they put up their lip to be kissed, I struck them; when my wife protested against the maltreatment, I kicked her into the street. I know all the bruises and all the terrors of a drunkard's woe. I went on farther and farther from God until one day I got a letter, saying:

"My Dear Husband—I have tried every way, done everything and prayed earnestly and fervently for your reformation, but it seems of no avail. Since our little Henry died, with the exception of those few happy weeks when you remained sober, my life had been one of sorrow. Many of the nights I have sat by the window, with my face bathed in tears, watching for your coming. I am broken hearted, I am sick. Mother and father have been here frequently and begged me to come home, but my love for you and my hope for brighter days have always made me refuse them. That hope seems now beyond realization, and I have returned to them. It is hard, and I battled long before doing it. May God bless and preserve you, and take from you that accursed appetite, and hasten the day when we shall be again living happily together. This will be my daily prayer, knowing that He has said, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' From your loving wife, MARY.

"And so I wandered on and wandered on," says that man, "until one night I passed a Methodist meeting house, and I said to myself, 'I'll go in and see what they are doing,' and I got to the door, and they were singing:

"All may come, whoever will—
This man receives poor sinners still.

"And I dropped right there where I was, and I said, 'God have mercy!' and He had mercy on me. My home is restored, my wife sings all day long during work, my children come out a long way to greet me home, and my household is a little heaven. I will tell you what did all this for me. It was the truth that you this day proclaim, "On Him the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all." Yonder is a woman who would say, "I wandered off from my father's house, I heard the storm that pelts on a lost soul. My feet were blistered on the hot rocks. I went on and on, thinking that no one cared for my soul, when one night Jesus met me and He said, 'Poor thing, go home! Your father is waiting for you, your mother is waiting for you. Go home, poor thing!' And, sir, I was too week to pray, and I was too weak to repent, but I just cried out—I sobbed out my sins and my sorrows on the shoulders of Him of whom it is said, 'the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.'"

There is a young man who would say: "I had a Christian bringing up; I came from the country to city life; I started well; I had a good position—a good commercial position—but one night at the theater I met some young men who did me no good. They dagged me all through the sewers of iniquity, and I lost my morals, and I lost my position, and I was shabby and wretched. I was going down the street, thinking that no one cared for me, when a young man tapped me on the shoulder and said: 'George, come with me, and I will do you good.' I looked at him to see whether he was joking or not. I saw he was in earnest, and I said, 'What do you mean, sir?' 'Well,' he replied, 'I mean that if you will come to the meeting to-night I will be very glad to introduce you. I will meet you at the door. Will you come?' Said I, 'I will.' I went to the place where I was tarrying. I fixed myself up as well as I could. I buttoned my coat over a ragged vest, and I went to the door of the church, and the young man met me, and we went in, and as I went in I heard an old man praying and he looked so much like my father I sobbed right out, and they were all around, so kind and so sympathetic, that I just there gave my heart to God, and I know that what you say is true; I know it in my own experience." "On Him the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all." Oh, my brother, without stopping to look whether your hand trembles or not, without stopping to look whether your hand is bloated with sin or not, put it in my hand and let me give you one warm, brotherly, Christian grip and invite you right up to the heart, to the compassion, to the sympathy, to the pardon of Him on whom the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all. Throw away your sins. Carry them no longer. I proclaim emancipation to all who are bound, pardon for all sin and eternal life for all the dead.

Some one comes here to-day and I stand aside. He comes up three steps. He comes to this place. I must stand aside. Taking that place He spreads abroad His hands, and they were nailed. You see His feet; they were bruised. He pulls aside the robe and shows you His wounded heart. I say, "Art Thou weary?" "Yes," He says, "weary with the world's woe." I say, "Whence comest Thou?" He says, "I came from Calvary." I say, "Who comes with Thee?" He says, "No one; I have trodden the winepress alone." I say, "Why comest Thou here?" "Oh," He says, "I came here to carry all the sins and sorrows of the people!" And He kneels, He says, "Put on My shoulders all the sorrow and all the sins." And, conscious of my own sins first, I take them and put them on the shoulders of the Son of God. I say, "Canst Thou bear any more, O Christ?" He says, "Yes, more." And I gather up the sins of all those who serve at these altars, the officers of the church of Jesus Christ—I gather up all their sins and I put them on Christ's shoulders, and I say, "Canst Thou bear any more?" He says, "Yes, more," Then I gather up all the sins of a hundred people in this house and I put them on the shoulders of Christ, and I say, "Canst Thou bear more?" He says, "Yea, more." And I gather up all the sins of this assembly and put them on the shoulders of the Son of God, and I say, "Canst Thou bear them?" "Yea," he says, "more." But He is departing. Clear the way for Him, the Son of God. Open the door and let Him pass out. He is carrying our sins and bearing them away. We shall never see them again. He throws them down into the abysm, and you hear the long reverberating echo of their fall. "On Him the Lord hath laid the iniquity of us all." Will you let Him take your sins to-day? or, do you say, "I will take charge of them myself. I will fight my own battles, I will risk eternity on my own account?" I know not how near some of you have come to crossing the line.

A clergyman said in his pulpit one Sabbath, "Before next Saturday night one of this audience will have passed out of life." A gentleman said to another seated next to him: "I don't believe it. I mean to watch, and if it doesn't come true by next Saturday night I shall tell that clergyman his falsehood." The man seated next to him said, "Perhaps it will be yourself." "Oh, no," the other replied. "I shall live to be an old man." That night he breathed his last. To-day the Saviour calls. All may come. God never pushes a man off. God never destroys anybody. The man jumps off, he jumps off. It is suicide—soul suicide—if the man perishes, for the invitation is, "whosoever will, let him come," whosoever, whosoever, whosoever!

While God invites, how blest the day,
How sweet the gospel's charming sound!
Come, sinner, haste, oh, haste away
While yet a pardoning God is found.

In this day of merciful visitation, while many are coming into the kingdom of God, join the procession heavenward.

Seated in my church was a man who came in who said, "I don't know that there is any God." That was on Friday night. I said, "We will kneel down and find out whether there is any God." And in the second seat from the pulpit we knelt. He said: "I have found Him. There is a God, a pardoning God. I feel Him here." He knelt in the darkness of sin. He arose two minutes afterward in the liberty of the gospel. While another sitting under the gallery on Friday night said: "My opportunity is gone. Last week I might have been saved. Not now. The door is shut." "Behold the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." "Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation." "It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after that the judgment!"

WEATHER WARNINGS HELPFUL.

Advance Notices of Cold Waves Have Saved Millions of Dollars.

Professor Moore, of the Weather Bureau, has made a special report to the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the actual money value of cold wave warnings to the people of this country, with special reference to the cold wave of January 2 to 5, 1896.

That was a wave of unusual severity, spreading over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the southern portion of Florida. At every Weather Bureau station throughout this region the cold wave flag was displayed, and warnings were distributed, at least twenty-four hours before the cold wave occurred.

Reports received from 102 stations indicate that these warnings were directly instrumental in saving from destruction property exceeding $3,500,000 in value. This estimate takes no account of property saved as the result of warnings distributed from the Weather Bureau stations to thousands of small towns and cities from which it has been impossible to obtain reports.

The largest saving reported was by owners and shippers of perishable produce. Water pipes were protected in factories, residences and public buildings, and the size of trains was regulated by railroad officials, while florists and agriculturists protected their hot-houses. Reports of direct benefits were received from fuel dealers, owners of ice harvesters, farmers and stock raisers, river men and business men generally. One of the latter declares the Weather Bureau an active partner in every man's business.

Another benefit widely reported, but necessarily not expressed in figures, was the protection to health and the increase in the comfort of the public generally on account of these timely warnings.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 8.

Lesson Text: "True Love to One's Neighbor," Luke x., 25-37—Golden Text: Luke x., 27—Commentary.

25. "And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Throughout the whole Bible we see on the one hand the love and grace of God, and on the other the perverseness and sinfulness of man. In the intervening verses between this lesson and the last one we see Jesus, God manifest in the flesh, steadfastly setting His face toward Jerusalem to die, sending messengers before Him to preach the kingdom and to heal the sick, rejoicing in spirit that babes see what wise men cannot, and ever bearing with the self life that remains even in His disciples. We see, on the other hand, the unsaved resisting Him and the saved following Him so imperfectly. And now we have in the lawyer a sample of the wise and prudent, and in Mary a sample of the babes of verse 21.

26. "He said unto him, What is written in the law? how readest thou?" One of the earliest recorded utterances of Christ is that threefold "It is written" of Math. iv., 4, 7, 10, each time from the fifth book of the law. There is no light on things spiritual, heavenly and eternal apart from Him who is the Word of God, and the written word which speaks of Him (Isa. viii., 20 R. V.; Luke x., 22).

27. "And He answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," etc. Jesus did not ask "What thinkest thou?" or "How do you explain?" but simply asked for a quotation from Scripture, and the lawyer gave Him promptly a correct quotation from Deut. vi., 5, and Lev. xix., 18, and in these words a correct and concise summary of the law, for love is the fulfilling of the law (Rom. xiii., 10). This must mean a whole hearted love to God and to man such as was never fully seen on earth except in the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. He is the end of the law for righteousness to every believer.

28. "And He said unto him, Thou hast answered right; this do, and thou shalt live." He wanted to do something to inherit eternal life, and here is his task, this and nothing short of it, perfect love to God and to his neighbor. There must be no failure in any point or at any time, for "whosoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all" (Jas. ii., 10). It must be God first and whole heartedly in every detail of life, and your neighbor as yourself all the time, or else all is failure.

29. "But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbor?" We are either justifying self and condemning God, or justifying God and condemning self all the time. Most people are willing to do the former, because to do the latter is very humiliating to self, and self is apt to be very proud. See chapter xvi., 15.

30. "And Jesus answering said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho." From the city of peace to the city of palm trees (Heb. vii., 2; Deut. xxxiv., 3), from the city of crucifixion (Rev. xi., 8) to the city of earthly comfort and rebellion against God, is surely a spiritual down grade and will bring one's soul into the hands of thieves, who, if they do not actually take one's life, will surely take away much that ought to be given to our rightful King and Redeemer.

31. "And by chance there came down a certain priest that way, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side." Apply I John iii., 16, 17, to this priest and then to yourself if necessary and answer to God the question. See also Mal. ii., 7, and consider what a strange messenger of the Lord of Hosts this priest was. Are you a better one? More after the Lord's own heart? It is easier to the flesh not to see trouble, or if seen to pass by on the other side, but it is not loving your neighbor as yourself.

32. "And likewise a Levite passed by on the other side." The Levites were separated to stand before the Lord, minister unto Him and bless in His name (Deut. x., 8). Consider this Levite in the light of that fact. In Mal. ii., 6, the Lord says of Levi, "He walked with Me." If this Levite had been walking with God that day he would have had compassion upon the poor man in trouble.

33. "But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him he had compassion." The priest and Levite were on the downward road, like the one who fell among the thieves. He was half dead as to his body, but they appear to be wholly dead as to any heart of compassion. This Samaritan may have been on his way up to Jerusalem, for his conduct certainly indicates an upward tendency. How like Christ in His coming to the one in trouble and having compassion upon him.

34. "Brought him to an inn and took care of him." See how he gave his time, skill, oil and wine, beast, care, money and his promise. Well has one said, "What a seven hued rainbow of mercy." Jesus is surely showing to this lawyer the love of God as manifested in His own life, that the lawyer may see what real love is and how and to whom it is to be manifested. Blessed despised One! Oh, to know Thee better and be more like Thee.

35. "Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee." If He would have people take care of people, how much more will He take care of His own. O fearful heart, do believe that "He careth for you" (I Pet. v., 7.) If He by you would care for others, cheerfully let Him use you, and your time and your skill, if He has given you any, and your money and be content to wait till He comes again for your full reward, of which all present joy is but a foretaste (Luke xiv., 14; Rev. xxii., 12).

36. "Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?" The lawyer asked where he might find his neighbors, but Jesus who read his heart and would hold him to his first question, taught him how to be a neighbor, as well as where to find his neighbors. Notice how Jesus always makes him answer his own question. What a skillful teacher!

37. "And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise." The only way to obtain eternal life is to receive Him who is The Life (John i., 22; Rom. vi., 23; I John v., 12). All commands to do, or to keep the law, are intended to humble us, to shut our mouths, to make us see that all our righteousnesses are only as filthy rags (Rom. iii., 19; Isa. lxiv., 6); that so we may cease our vain doings to obtain life, accept Him who waits to become our life and our righteousness, and then let Him live out His life through us to the glory of God (II Cor. iv., 10, 11; Phil. ii., 13; Gal. ii., 20).—Lesson Helper.

Man Whom All Delighted to Honor.

Professor Theodore Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Order of the Crown of the first class. The veteran scholar has had honors showered upon him by educational institutions and royalty from all lands. He will soon celebrate the eightieth anniversary of his birthday and the golden jubilee of his first appointment as a university Professor.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Notes of the State Capital.

Governor Morton has received several letters asking for the pardon of John Y. McKane. One of the writers is Herbert Worthley, of Brooklyn, who was a watcher at Gravesend on the day that McKane committed the acts for which he was sentenced.

Governor Morton decided to issue commissions to Henry Clancy, Jr., as Colonel, and Joseph Solomon as Captain of the newly organized Eighth Regiment of New York.

A bill was introduced offering twenty-five cents for each marriage reported by ministers to the local Board of Health. In this way the State Board hopes to secure a complete record of all marriages.

It is said that the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commissions will shortly ask for a large apportionment for the purchase of land in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

A delegation of the German-American Citizens' Union presented the petition of 115,000 signatures to the Legislature in behalf of Sunday opening.

F. L. Frost, of Albany, has been appointed electrical expert in the State hospitals at a salary of $2500. His appointment comes through State Architect Perry, who took his name from the civil service list.

A bill was introduced in the House aimed at stopping the curious disappearance of criminal indictments. It provides that there shall be a duplicate indictment transcription filled with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

In the Assembly A. C. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Statistics of Labor to establish and maintain in cities of 1,500,000 inhabitants free public employment bureaus, and appropriating $5000 therefor.

Senator Sullivan has introduced a bill to prohibit the free use of the records in the Register's office. He says that the title guarantee companies have caused a diminution of New York City's receipts.

The Revised Raines Excise Bill.

The following are the provisions of the excise measure as amended by the caucus of Republican Senators at Albany:

Abolition of all excise boards on April 30, 1896.

Termination of all excise licenses June 30, next.

Creation of excise commissioner at salary of $5000, deputy at $4000, three special inspectors at $4000, $3000 and $2000; sixty inspectors-at-large at $1200, and expenses for all.

A bureau at Albany with clerical help.

First class license for saloons, clubs and hotels at $800 in New York, $650 in Brooklyn, $500 in Buffalo and second class cities, and graded according to population in others.

Gives one-third of the net revenues collected to the State, and two-thirds to the counties.

Allows county treasurers, except in counties containing cities of the first class, fees ranging from one per cent. to three per cent., the latter in country districts.

Prohibits all night licenses, and the sale of liquor on Sunday except in hotels with meals. This prohibition extends to clubs.

Fine for violation of law is fixed at not less than twice the amount of license.

Allows local option in towns only and not in cities. Compels posting of liquor licenses in window of saloons.

Prohibits saloons within two hundred feet of a church or school.

Allows courts to review applications for license, also petitions for revocation of license.

Hotels must have at least ten rooms for accommodation of guests to be rated as hotels.

Act takes effect immediately.

The license rates in New York are: First-class, hotel, restaurant, saloon, store, shop or club, $800; storekeepers' license, $500; second group, $400; third group, $75.

State Banking Report.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Banks relative to savings banks, trust companies and safe deposit companies for the year ended was transmitted to the Legislature. The report says:

"During the year the Eastern District Savings Bank of Brooklyn was organized, making 127 such institutions now doing business in the State. Notwithstanding that business is far from having regained satisfactory conditions, the deposits in the State's savings banks on the first day of January, 1896, were larger than ever before reported, and the number of open accounts, or of depositors, was also unprecedented.

"The total of the former was $691,764,503, which is an increase, as compared with January 1, 1895, of $47,880,929, and of $234,714,253, or more than 33⅓ per cent., as compared with ten years ago. The number of depositors at the beginning of the present year was 1,695,787, a gain of about 80,000 in a twelve month.

"The aggregate resources of the savings banks are $783,078,580, as against $735,863,598 January 1, 1895, and their surplus is $90,955,321."

Young Bristol Dead.

Frederick Bristol, one of the four boys charged with wrecking the fast mail on the New York Central Railroad on November 19, died in the jailer's residence at Ithaca. His body was taken to Rome.

The Grand Jury reported two indictments against him, as well as against his three companions, charging murder in the first degree, Engineer Hager and Robert Bond having been killed in the wreck. Bristol had been suffering from consumption, and it was reported that he was dying. His father, however, did not believe that the end was so near, for he continued his efforts to secure the bail necessary for his son's release.

The boy's mother was with him when he died. He was nineteen years old, and was the only one of the four who did not make a confession.

Officers of the Odd Fellows.

The list of officers of the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State, for the ensuing year was announced at the annual session of the Grand Encampment held in Troy, as follows: Grand Patriarch, Franz F. Pfaff, of New York; Grand High Priest, Edward Shafer, of Buffalo; Grand Senior Warden, Harry Walker, of Brooklyn; Grand Scribe, John G. Deubert, of New York; Grand Treasurer, D. H. Grundmann, of New York; Grand Junior Warden, William H. Mosher, of Binghamton; Grand Representative, Jacob Dilcher, of Buffalo. The encampment adjourned to meet next year at Corning.

Theft of the State's Timber.

Assemblyman Wagstaff submitted to the House the report of the Wilds special committee, appointed by the last Legislature to investigate timber stealing on State lands in the Adirondacks. The report says that twenty-five or thirty lots have been lumbered over, and recommends that the State foresters have no other duty but that of protecting the State lands. A bill accompanies the report, making it a misdemeanor to steal State timber, in addition to the money penalty already provided for.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

No More Revenue.

The *New York Sun*, the leading Democratic paper of the country, speaks as follows concerning the defeat of tariff legislation in congress last week:

"The old combine between Populists and Democrats has at last reached the highest level in politics. It is now in force between the President and the Populist members of the United States Senate, united for the moment in an unprecedented scheme to prevent the Federal Government from raising revenue sufficient to meet its expenses.

The Populists are against the proposed change in the tariff because it won't give them free silver. Mr. Cleveland is against it, for the reason that he is determined to preserve the tariff law passed in the Democratic name, cost what it may. The country has already increased its debt by $262,000,000 to preserve this monument of financial insanity. Why shouldn't it pay more if necessary? Luckily it is rich.

From the income tax the Cleveland-Populist combine has skipped to the policy of abolishing revenue and letting the Government live by borrowing. Fortunately the principals of the Democracy are immortal, however vulnerable the national credit."

MOUNT UNION.

March came in howling.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nevell buried their infant son on Thursday last.

Lyman Pincin, of McVeytown, was in town on Monday visiting his father.

Miss Dollie Cogley, of Huntingdon, was a visitor in this place last week.

A light fall of snow gave things the appearance of winter again last week.

The protracted service in the M. E. church continues with unflagging interest.

Miss Annie Ewing and her mother Mrs. B. F. Ewing visited friends in McVeytown last week.

The candidates for the county offices to be filled this year, are already around looking up their interests.

Mrs. Mary Withers and family removed from their residence on Shirley street to Huntingdon on Monday.

W. W. Withington, attorney in pension claims, is in Washington, D. C., on business connected with his duties as attorney.

Rev. Wm. Brill preached a very fine sermon to the local P. O. S. of A., on Sunday morning last, in the M. E. church of this place.

Charles Stratford and family have begun preparations for their removal to Tyrone during this month, where Mr. Stratford will continue the marble business.

Mrs. Breckbill, who conducted a confectionary store on Water street this place, for a year or more past, has closed out the business and removed to Chambersburg.

B. K. Huntzinger, of Harrisburg, Pa., an adjuster for the Inter State Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., was in town last week the guests of Hiney & Withington, the agents of the company in this county. Mr. Huntzinger came to this section to adjust and settle the claim of Thomas Yocum, of Tell township, whose dwelling and household goods were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th ult.

THREE SPRINGS.

"Tommy" Hudson is suffering from a sprained ankle. He goes around by the help of a cane.

C. D. Weight, who is teaching school near Shade Gap, spent Sunday with his parents in this place.

John Cohick, E. B. T. R. R. agent at this place, is dealing quite extensively in coal and R. R. ties.

P. B. Cutshall, of Shade Gap, and P. J. Bernhardt, of Clay township, intend moving to town April 1st. Mr. Cutshall will occupy the stone house in the upper end of town belonging to Mrs. Diannah Heck's heirs, and Mr. Bernhardt will occupy Harvey Wilson's house. We welcome them to our midst.

We have had the pleasure of reading a number of letters from H. H. Heeter, who moved from this place to California some time ago. He says California is a delightful country and that he is happy and enjoying good health. We are very glad to hear so pleasing a report from him. He is living on a ranch on the outskirts of Long Beach.

Ephraim Kyler, an aged and very much respected citizen of Clay township, died on Friday morning, Feb. 28. He was aged 83 years and had been a lifetime resident of Clay township. He is survived by his wife and six children. He had been a member of the Baptist church for a number of years. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. J. L. Plush, pastor of the Baptist church at this place.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. L D. Ott of this place and Saltillo, got their heads together last week and decided to give them a donation, Wednesday evening, the 25th of February being decided upon as the time. At the time set the people from Saltillo and this place, met at the house of B. T. Stevens, in the upper end of town, and everything being ready marched down upon the unsuspecting preacher and family. Great was their surprise, not having heard a whimper of it. The guests numbered fifty in all, and the presents consisted of nearly everything a person could wish for. If Rev. Ott should leave us this coming conference the best wishes of the greater portion of his congregation will go with him.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Oliver Brown is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Messrs. Beatty & Smith expect to finish S. Smith's barn bill this week.

March is with us again and the groundhog is not to be complained of yet.

The unfavorable weather is telling on the winter grain which had a poor start last fall.

Tie hauling which had fallen off considerably revived last week and our road is in bad condition.

Carrie, second daughter of J. F. Swope has had a serious time for a week past with a bealed head and jaw.

Our valley is well adapted to grass and fairly good for corn and oats. Why don't some energetic man like George M. Green, of Cassville, start a creamery? It would certainly pay all around.

As Memorial Day is approaching I would sugggest to our G. A. R. boys the propriety of selecting Rev. S. W. Gehrett, of the Philadelphia conference, to deliver the memorial address. Wilson was a Cassville boy and a soldier and I venture that he would be glad to meet his old associates and they as glad to meet him and hear him talk.

We are informed that J. C. Wright, who has been spoken of for a number of years as a suitable man for county commissioner has at last yielded to the numerous solicitations and consented to be a candidate. Mr. W. is one of our heaviest taxpayers, a man of good judgment and of fair business qualifications and we believe would make a good commissioner.

PINE GROVE.

The groundhog is a fickle youngster.

G. C. Pheasant was a visitor at the old homestead on Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Caldwell preached his last sermon before conference at this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. Maggie Householder (nee Pheasant) and husband, of Marklesburg, visited the former's parents over Saturday and Sunday.

G. C. Greenland met with a painful accident on last Thursday. He was looking at a man chopping wood when a piece of a knot flew and struck him in the eye. He is better at present.

Miss Carrie Swope, who has been suffering so severely for the past ten days with enlarged tonsils and bealing in the head, is supposed to be better. Carrie is one of our brightest little girls and we wish her a speedy recovery.

Quite a number of our young men are leaving the valley for work this spring. Guy Bumgardner, J. C. Gosnel and others have already secured places. Also, C. W. Smith, our former blacksmith and saw-mill man, has secured a position at Altoona at his trade.

A number of our people are on the sick list, among whom are Mrs. Oliver Brown, who has been quite poorly for a week past but is now better, and Mrs. Mattie David, who has been suffering severely with rheumatism for a week or more, is also improving.

A REJOINDER.

MOUNT UNION, Pa., March 2.

ED. ITEM:—Your correspondent from this place, in your issue of last week. makes quite an attack upon Mount Union and its enterprising citizens. He says that about a dozen families are preparing to move out of the town, that already there are a number of desirable properties to rent (and the inference is intended to be made that there will be more), that the booms that have struck the town within the last ten years have subsided quicker than they came, and that the enterprising citizens who have been condescending and gracious enough to put money in new enterprises have made such haste to get out that those who would do the town some good are wary about making investments.

Your correspondent is mistaken. As a matter of fact Mount Union has never had a boom. Its progpess has been slow and steady. It is not a large town and has no wealthy citizens. While its citizens have made some effort to get various manufactories here they have only been successful in getting a chair factory. This is one of the best in the state and we are proud of it, but nobody ever expected or claimed that one manufactory, employing forty hands, could boom a town much; and prices of corner lots did not go up because of of the chair factory. But, for all that, Mount Union, for its size and opportunities, is as solid and progressive a little town as you will find anywhere in this section of the state. It has two of the best church congregations with attendant Sunday Schools, Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Missionary Societies, etc., to be found anywhere, giving more in proportion to their wealth than nine tenths of similar churches and societies, find them where you may. It has good schools, good society, good people, and very little debt. It has good stores and a fair number of them. It has fairly good streets, good sidewalks, and a very fair class of dwelling houses well taken care of and kept in repair. Of its two hundred and fifty dwellings more than one-half are owned by the occuparts. It has less sickness and fewer deaths than any town of its size in the state and there is not a healthier town along the Penna. railroad. Its citizens have not much money to invest, Mr. Irwin, of Pittsburg, having gotten away with a part of the spare cash of some of our enterprising citizens, but they will welcome to their town any trustworthy enterprise that will be of permanent benefit, and will not be in a hurry to cripple it by drawing out what money they can put in it. The population has increased about twenty-five per cent. in the last ten years, over fifty new and substantial houses having been erected in that period of time. The dwellings now empty can be counted on your fingers and it will not be long until all are full. There is generally a scarcity of houses here.

If your correspondent can not say or do anything to benefit his own town he should at least not try to cry it down.

A TRUE CITIZEN.

School Reports.

Following is the report of the fifth month of school at Pine Grove: H. G. Swope, Tchr.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	14	18	32
Average "	13	16	29
Per cent. of "	92	86	89

Following is the total number of speech recitations made by the pupils of the A and B classes in the subjects of U. S. History, Physiology and Geography: Mabel Swope, 88; Nellie Wright, 101; May Swope, 78; Tincy Smith, 66; Anna Nanstiel, 33; Daisy Smith, 86; Maude Swope, 22; Martha Nanstiel, 56; Anna Richardson, 30; Oscar Wright, 73; Harper Swope, 119; Denny Swope, 64; Ira Swope, 163. Following is also report of B History class: Grace Smith, 58; Carrie Swope, 42; Blanche Smith, 7; Bessie Shoop, 6; Grace Crotsley, 36; Gertie Saylor, 4; Newton Smith, 28; Leslie Smith, 59; Percy Wright, 42. Visitors, 4; address, 1.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for senator from the 33d senatorial district subject to the decision of the Republican Convention in Huntingdon county. H. C. CHISHOLM.

Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the voice of the people as expressed at the Republican primaries, and respectfully and cordially ask your help. I mean you my friend. Z. T. JONES.

Shade Gap, Pa., Mch. 3, '96.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. H. S. MUSSER.

Brady Twp., Feb. 25.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. A. R. LEFFARD.

Huntingdon, Mch. 2.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. JEROME S. NOPHSKER.

Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. D. M. MILLER.

Spruce Creek, Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. B. F. GODARD.

Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. THOMAS J. WRIGHT.

Union Twp., Feb. 26.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. ANDREW SCHULDT.

Porter Twp., Feb. 17, 1896.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district. JERE B. REX.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

In Introducing Ourselves

To the readers of the MAPLETON ITEM we wish to state that we keep a FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE—almost everything you need in this line and at popular cash prices. We intend having a Special Sale of Notions and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear for THREE DAYS, **March 2d, 3d and 4th,** to which we ask your attention. The goods will be sold at less than half price and you will get bargains. We will place on sale about TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the above goods.

William Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $5.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

EVERYBODY APPRECIATES

A Good Newspaper.

You want to keep posted on all the events of the day, and in order to do so, you must read a paper which contains all the news. The

PITTSBURG CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH

is the best home paper published, and its facilities for obtaining the most reliable information are unexcelled. Special care is taken to give the most accurate and unbiased news obtainable.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES

embrace, in addition to the latest news, a financial, sporting and society department, each of which contains a complete and accurate account of the day's events. Handled in all surrounding towns by agents. One cent a copy or six cents a week. Send postal card for sample copy.

CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH,
PITTSBURG, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

Happy New Year. In wishing you a happy new year we think that happiness to a great extent is based on prosperity, which depends largely on good judgment. Feeling confident that our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Groceries are as complete as any store in the country, and that our prices are as low, if not lower, for same quality of goods. I do not hesitate to ask your patronage on strictly business merits.

Unbleached Muslins. I will have a big drive again in a few days on Unbleached Muslins. Look out for them.

Hardware. I am adding to this line every week and expect in the near future to have a full line. I especially call your attention to the Double-bitt Chopping Axe that I handle, which, in quality and price, recommends itself.

Stove Pipe and Tinware. We have a full line of hand made and city Tinware; also, Stove Pipe of the best grade, and we emphatically say we can save you money on these goods. Call and see us and you will verify what we have said.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;
SALTILLO, - - PA.

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON.

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 4, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—March came in like a lion.

—F. R. Dell, of Everett, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—J. C. Curfman, of Cassville, made us a brief call last Friday.

—Sheriff Wilson transacted business in Mapleton last Thursday.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, spent a short time in Mapleton Monday evening.

—Mrs. Alfred Lamberson spent last week in Bellwood, the guest of her daughters.

—Ten inmates of the West Huntingdon Orphans' Home are laid up with the measles.

—Prof. S. G. Rudy visited the borough schools yesterday and found them in good condition.

—Charles W. Phillips, of the Phillips Glass Company, Pittsburg, spent a few hours in town last Thursday.

—The Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will convene at Williamsport on the 18th inst.

—During the storm of Monday night the wind removed the roof and one round of logs from Joseph Grove's barn in Union township.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church is growing in interest. Many penitents are at the altar. May the good work continue.

—H. H. Waite, Esq., has decided to not be a candidate for renomination for district attorney. Mr. Waite has creditably filled the office.

—The sixth annual session of the city and borough superintendents of public schools of this state will be held at Altoona Thursday and Friday of this week.

—We will esteem it a great favor if people entertaining friends will hand us the names of their visitors. We cannot be supposed to know every person who comes to town.

—There are 1,760 building and loan associations in Pennsylvania, with 233-655 share holders. Pennsylvania leads all the other States in the number and wealth of such associations.

—Walter M. Park last Thursday moved his family from Cass township to Pike county, Illinois. Mr. Park will engage in farming. We hope they may find their western home all they anticipate.

—The Acme manufacturing company of Reading bought a block of ground for $28,000, upon which they will erect bicycle works to cost $150,000. The new plant will have a capacity of 500 bicycles a day.

—Isaiah Reynolds, an inoffensive colored man residing in Cass township, died on Sunday, the 23d ult. of la grippe. Deceased was the son of a slave who died on the same farm about half a century ago.

—R. C. Yocum last week moved his family from Mapleton, shipping his household effects to Harrisburg. He informed us that he expected to locate in Baltimore. We hope they may find a congenial home.

—Calvin Greene, of Lewistown, is at Saltillo transacting business partaining to the tannery at that place. Mr. Greene says it always makes him feel good to get back to Huntingdon county; it seems so much like home.

—A. R. Leffard, wagonmaker, of Huntingdon, announces himself in this issue of the ITEM as a candidate for country treasurer. Mr Leffard is a good mechanic, an upright man, a loyal Republican, and would make a good treasurer.

—W. W. Blair, of Derry, a Pennsylvania brakeman, was jolted from his train while passing Packsaddle Friday afternoon last, and, falling under the wheels, was so badly hurt that he died a few hours afterward. He leaves a wife and seven children.

—Dr. Z. T. Jones, of Shade Gap, announces his candidacy for Assembly in this issue of the ITEM. The doctor secured the nomination a few years ago for this office but through party dissensions failed in the election. He is a man of scholarly attainments, is eminent in his profession and would creditably represent his constituents.

—Jerome S. Nophsker, of Huntingdon, was looking up his candidacy for county treasurer among the Republicans of this borough Monday evening, and received considerable encouragement. He was accompanied by R. D. Kinkead, a former resident of Mapleton.

—Governor Hastings issued a proclamation last Wednesday designating April 1 and 24 as Arbor days. The people are urged to observe the occasion to the end that the current of national thought may be diverted from tree destroying to tree protecting.

—Chairman Butz has received sufficient responses from committeeman to justify him in announcing that the time for holding the Republican county convention for nominating a county ticket has been changed from June 2nd to June 9th. The primaries will be held June 6th instead of May 30th.

—Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Annie Taylor, daughter of Henry Taylor, of Cass township, to William T. Donaldson, which happy event will be solemnized to-morrow at Ellicott City, Maryland. Miss Taylor is a fine young lady and for the past few years has been making her home in Maryland. We extend congratulations.

—Prof. W. H. Burd has decided to open a normal school at Cassville commencing, Monday April 13th to continue eight weeks. Mr. Burd is an excellent instructor. There is no place in the county more adapted to such a school than Cassville and the people of that community take a deep interest in educational matters.

—The following applications for license to sell liquor in this county will be heard by the court on the 23d of March: H. D: Reiners, L. R. and E. A. Leister, Gilbert Greenberg, H. C. and S. R. Wallace, Frederick Mobus, Davis G. and Charles B. Zeigler and Lewis R. Brown, Huntingdon; S. O. Fraker, Orbisonia; F. E. Barr, Mill Creek; B. J. Berney, Broad Top City; John Ryan, Dudley, and Martin Grube, Smithfield township

—Some of the teamsters hauling ties and lumber to the yards at this place complain that certain boys steal chains from their wagons. Some of the thieves are known and if the evidence will warrant a prosecution they may get into trouble. If a boy has no greater ambition than to grow up a thief, he is of little use to society and should be locked up. Parents who allow their children to bring stolen property to their homes are no better than the thieves themselves.

—Mrs. John Long, of High Park, Jeannette, Friday evening locked her three small children in the house and went to call on a neighbor. In some way the house caught fire and when Mrs. Long heard the cry of fire she hastened home, dashed through the blazing door and taking Margaret, aged 6 years, by the hand and the babe in her arms, she hastened to the street which she reached, but not until the children were terribly burned, Margaret being, it is thought, fatally. Mrs. Long and the babe while badly burned, it is believed will recover. The third child, a little boy, succeeded in escaping without injury.

—Harry Thomas, an engineer on the middle division, has been suffering at his home in Harrisburg, from a dangerous accident which happened to him Friday a week ago. At the time of the injury he was looking out of the window of his engine to see the rear end of his train, near Port Royal, when a car standing on a siding, which had not been shoved sufficiently far from the main track, struck him on the back of the head, seriously and dangerously injuring him, from the effects of which he has been confined to bed and at times his recovery has been doubtful, although at last accounts the chances were more favorable.

A Murder in Juniata County.

A dispatch from Mifflintown to the Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday says: "Charles Ramsey, of East Waterford, late last night beat his wife's brains out with a club. Sensational religious reading precipitated the attack. Ramsey believed he was to offer a sacrifice and his wife was made the victim. He is confined in jail here and shows signs of insanity. A commission appointed by the court will determine his mental condition. Ramsey and his wife, socially, were highly connected and the occurrence has created unusual excitement."

Liquor Licenses.

The Altoona *Tribune* in commenting upon the applications for licenses in Blair county uses the following language which is just as applicable to the question in Huntingdon county, or in any part of the commonwealth:

These men have complied with all the forms of law, having secured the necessary number of vouchers, and they will all be licensed unless the court has personal knowledge of some defect in their character or in the application, or unless some of their neighbors take the trouble to remonstrate against the granting of license and present specific reasons why license should be refused. It doesn't make a particle of difference what we may possibly think of the evils of intemperance, the iniquity of license or the failure of more than half of the so-called hotels to measure up to the standard established by the law, this will avail nothing without positive action. The citizens who would be free from the license curse themselves must strike the blow.

"Perhaps few people ever stop to consider the tremendous tax which the liquor traffic levies upon the industrious portion of society. Nine-tenths of the poverty in any community is due, directly or indirectly, to the fatal facility with which appetite overcomes sense and discretion. The man who spends all his wages in the bar-room must necessarily depend upon somebody's industry to maintain his family, and after he loses his place because of inattention to business, he also becomes a hanger-on, a drone, a parasite. Thus every industrious and sober citizen is burdened and harrassed by the importunities of a succession of beggars, each of whom has as fair a chance to maintain himself, if he would, as any of those upon whom he depends for the food that keeps him alive or the clothing that shelters his body. Men and women who are trying by incessant labor to maintain themselves and lay by a little sum for the future should endeavor to stamp out the miserable dens of iniquity and producers of crime known as bar-rooms. They should set their faces against every man who is engaged in the business of drunkard-making, or who, as a voucher or a bondsman helps to inflict this curse upon the community. Self-protection, they say, is the first law of nature. If that be so isn't it about time to rise up against the bar-rooms and the breweries?"

The New Council.

The new borough council was organized last Monday evening by the election of John G. Gillam, president, I. N. Swope, secretary and A. W. Swope, treasurer. The new council consists of John G. Gillam, John K. Gillam, Samuel Hatfield, H. H. Swope, L. D. Himes, R. C. Fields, A. Lamberson, B. F. Slates and W. H. Mounts, the first two filling unexpired terms. A tax of three mills was laid for borough purposes and a special tax of three mills to pay bonded indebtedness. This is the same rate as last year. The affairs of the borough are in excellent condition, there being a surplus of $32.38 in the borough fund and a surplus of $72.04 in the special fund. The bonded indebtedness is but $125, and this will be wiped out this year and leave a handsome surplus in the treasury that next year can be applied to improvements. No other town in the county has so low a tax rate as has this. The question of street lights is being agitated and a plan will be presented at the next meeting of council for lighting the streets at a very small cost. This is a good move.

Sale Register.

Friday, March 20th and continuing until stock is sold Shope & Fulton, Saltillo, Pa., will sell at public auction dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, blankets, notions, groceries, canned goods, dried fruits, etc.

Tuesday, March 10, Mrs. Zetta McClain will offer at public sale at her residence two miles north of Eagle Foundry, in Tod township, 2 horses, 5 shotes, 15 head of sheep, 2 calves, 1 bull, four milch cows, 2-horse wagon, hay rake, cultivator, plows, harrow, hack, buggy, sled, mower, fanning mill, gears, bridles, collars, etc., rye, oats, hay and potatoes, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

Letter From Louisiana.

NATCHITOCHES, La., Feb. 22, 1896.

ED. ITEM: I write a short letter to let many of our kind friends among the readers of the ITEM know that we journeyed safely and are now enjoying ourselves with our children in Louisiana.

It is no small event for people who have spent most of their lives close about home to pick up and travel over fifteen hundred miles through snow in Ohio, fair weather in southern Missouri, and open houses and blooming flowers in Lousiana; from a land of mountains and clear flowing rivers to the broad level plains and valleys that are drained by the broad Mississippi.

The change, though, has been very pleasant and agreeable, for we enjoyed it and are in the best of health.

One of the interesting sights of the trip to us was the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. It carries the cars high above the boats on the river and the houses on the shore, and after the river is crossed the railroad descends and enters a tunnel which appeared to us about a mile long, at the end of which it rises to the surface of the ground and enters the Central Depot.

A new way of clearing land attracted our attention. In place of cutting down the trees the workmen just "deadened" them by cutting around them. Corn and cotton are planted between these dead trees, and from year to year they decay and fall; thus, after a number of years become cleared of trees. We don't mention it because we think it better than the old way of cutting down the trees and burning them all off the land, but because it is something novel.

Little Rock is a pleasant place located among the mountains or high hills. We thought we might like to live in this place because it is much like home. We passed through Alexandria on the third night after leaving home, and on the next day at about nine o'clock we reached Natchitoches, our destination.

We find here cabbage, lettuce and onions growing all winter. Radishes, corn, potatoes, etc., are being planted and in a few days all traces of winter will be gone.

I will not write more now, and being rather a poor scribe, I may not write again.

Yours truly,
MRS. L. A. HIMES.

John Drake.

John Drake, of Saltillo, died at his home in that place Monday morning of heart disease with which he had been affected for a long time. He was past seventy years of age. Mr. Drake was a man of quiet and industrious habits, a good citizen and an excellent neighbor. In 1859 he moved from Germany Valley to Saltillo and for many years was a driver for Leas & McVitty, tanners His wife and five children survive him. The children are Mrs. J. W. Kough, of Saltillo, Mrs. W.M. Park and Mrs. Albert Sollers, of Cass township, Miss Ellen, a trained nurse of Philadelphia, and Oscar, of Saltilio. The remains will be interred at Saltillo this afternoon. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Frank P. Latherow and Alice M. Vaughan, Mt. Jewett, McKean Co., Pa.

Martin Wallace, Wyandotte Co., O., and Rachel Cox, Huntingdon.

Oliver H. Gibbony and Fannie M. Livingston, Saulsburg, Pa.

Samuel Edgar Gates and Mary Smith, Spruce Creek.

William F. Murphy and Maggie E. Moore, Huntingdon.

Charley Snyder and Laura E. Bradnick, Dublin township.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—Clover and timothy seed and Nova Scotia Land plaster. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek, Pa. 2-26-4t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story dwelling house in Mapleton borough. For particulars, inquire of Jere B. Rex, executor of W. H. Rex, deceased, Huntingdon, Pa. 2-22.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of W. H. Rex, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of William H. Rex, late of Mapleton borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JERE B. REX,
1-22 f. Executor.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

FILIBUSTERS ARRESTED.

Important Cuban Expedition Stopped in New York Harbor.

SAD BLOW TO THE PATRIOTS.

The Leaders Held and a British Steamer Seized---General Calixto Garcia and Four Others Held---Forty Tons of Arms and Ammunition, Two Tugs and a Lighter Captured.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The biggest raid yet made since sympathizing Cubans in this country first began assisting in the revolution on the Island of Cuba by sending expeditions to assist Gomez and his men was made by United States Marshal McCarthy and his men between midnight and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. In this raid the Federal officers seized the steamship Bermuda and three tugs, and got over 150 prisoners.

That the Cubans were betrayed by a traitor in their councils there is no doubt, for they were led into a trap set by the Spaniards and captured with the assistance of the authorities at Washington.

The saddest blow to the Cubans was the capture of General Calixto Garcia, who was to have led the expedition. General Garcia was also the leader of the ill-fated Hawkins expedition.

Had it not been for the interference of Marshal McCarthy and his men General Garcia would have started with the finest expedition that has as yet been fitted out to aid the patriots in their fight for liberty.

Besides the prisoners and the boats captured the Marshal and his men also got all of the ammunition and firearms that were about to be transferred from a tugboat to the Bermuda. Altogether the work of the United States officers was as complete as possible.

Sixty-nine of the prisoners captured were brought to the Federal building and placed in a room under guard. They are a fine looking lot of men, most of them ranging between the ages of twenty and thirty years. They were all well dressed, and a Cuban who had called to see one of the number stated that most of those arrested were representatives of the best families in Cuba. All of the prisoners wore gray slouch hats.

Besides the sixty-nine men in the Federal building the Marshal and his men also had sixty others in custody and thirty-two men who composed the crew of the Bermuda.

The tug boats W. J. McCaldin and McCaldin Brothers, with the steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, which were captured alongside the steamer by the marshals, and which, with the Arrow and cutters, were subsequently used in transferring the men to the shore, are also in the custody of the authorities. All the arms and ammunition, encased in huge boxes, were stowed on the deck of the Stranahan. James McCaldin, owning the two tugs, was also arrested by the marshals, but was released on his own recognizance.

At 10.30 o'clock the tugs Edmund M. Timmins and George L. Garlick brought separate batches of prisoners from the Bermuda to the Barge Office. They were immediately hustled, under guard of marshals, to the Postoffice, where the arraignment was arranged for noon.

While this was being done another force of marshals was on board the Bermuda searching her cargo. The Stranahan, it was said, contained two million rounds of ammunition, in addition to a number of Maxim and Nordenfeldt pieces.

The second batch reached the Postoffice shortly after 11 o'clock, and Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman, who has charge of the prosecution, together with Chief Hogan, of the Secret Service, and Agent Bogg, of the New York branch, had a conference. The result was that all the men, with four exceptions, were released by Deputy E. W. Bostwick, who said: "You chaps may go."

The four men held were General Garcia, Dr. Ruiz, Captain Samuel Hughes and E. Hernandez. These were taken from the room where the men had been confined, and, under guide of half a dozen marshals, with a big crowd in their wake, were escorted to the pen, which is on the north side of the building.

When the Assistant United States District Attorney was asked why the leaders were held and the others allowed to go, he replied that he was simply following telegraphic instructions from Washington.

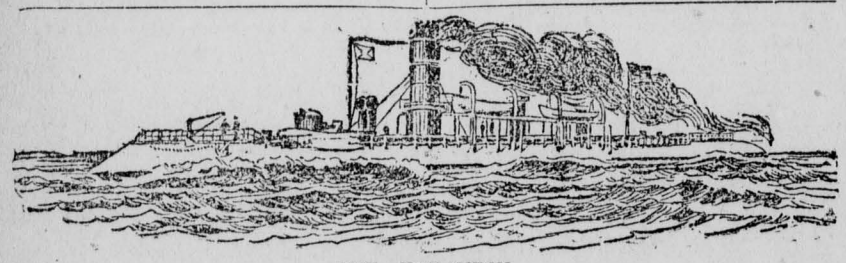
AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN.

The Cigar-Shaped Vessel Which Will Help Defend Our Sea Coast.

The ram Katahdin, which has just gone into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was launched from the ways of the Bath (Me.) Iron Works on February 21, 1893. She was designed by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen of the United States Navy, and is classed as a coast defense vessel. She was intended to attack an enemy with her ram, that being her only weapon of offense, save four small calibre guns, which were put on board as a protection against torpedo boat attack. She is shaped like a cigar, and her ram and the peculiar shape of her hull, on which her upper deck makes an edge like that of a knife, are calculated to work irreparable injury to a vessel with which they may come in contact.

The Katahdin is propelled by twin screws, and has armor on her sloping sides varying in thickness from three to six inches. It will take about a month to fit her for sea. Her engines are all below the water-line, and when she goes into action there will be nothing visible but the smoke pipe and the light upper works on her decks, together with her conning tower. The latter is regarded as nearly impregnable, and the remainder of her deck hamper can be shot away without affecting the offensive power of the vessel.

The ram of the Katahdin is so braced that there is little danger of the vessel being disabled by any blow she may strike, even should she ram a vessel going at full speed, as in her construction the twisting effect of a blow of this sort has been provided for, and the whole ship may be called on to withstand the effects of an impact.



THE KATAHDIN.
(Just placed in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.)

THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

1200 of Them Put to Flight in a Hard Fought Battle.

Refugees from San Cristobal and Candelaria, towns on the Western Railroad in Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, bring news from a region that is without telegraphs, railroad trains, and regular mails. It is also a province without salt, and in which inhabitants are shut up in towns in a starving condition, and guards of Spanish troops threaten to shoot any one passing in or out.

A battle has taken place which has not figured in the official Government reports. It was at San Cristobal. The town had been occupied by the rebels.

An eye witness of the affair said that a Spanish column 1200 strong under Colonel Hernandez arrived at San Cristobal supposing that the insurgents had gone further east, for Maceo was near Artenesia. The rebel leader Zayas and five of his men were in the town and 900 of his followers were camped just east of the town. Hernandez came from the west, entering the main street, Zayas and his companions ran, firing their revolvers to warn their men of the approach of the troops. Zayas reached the rebel camp and took command.

He divided his men into three battalions of 300 men each. Two of these remained at the east end of the town and attacked Hernandez's column as they came down the narrow street. With 300 mounted men Zayas rode around the town and entered it in Hernandez's rear, attacking the troops and driving them in betwen the cross-fire of the other rebel bands. Hernandez fought desperately and used several cannon, but the rebels had him in a disadvantageous position. He fought on, moving slowly along the road east from San Cristobal to Candelaria. Zayas's men fought him on each flank and from the rear. It is said that the road was littered with dead soldiers for the entire six miles to Candelaria. The informant said he saw in the ruins of a house which had been burned on the road the heads of six Spanish soldiers.

END OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Buries the House Measure by a Vote of 33 to 22.

Tariff agitation is over for the present session of Congress. The bill presented by Representative Dingley received its death blow in the Senate. The bill was killed by the vote of 22 to 33, by which the Senate refused to take it up for consideration.

Senator Frye accurately described the condition of the tariff bill, passed early in the session by the House of Representatives, when he said during the proceedings in the Senate: "It is as dead as Julius Cæsar."

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, had demonstrated a few months before to the Senate and the country that the bill could not even be considered because five Republican Senators had deserted their party, and he had followed this statement with the public announcement that he would not take the time of the Senate again to consider the bill. The motion and the remarks of Senator Morrill and the speech of Senator Frye were all part of a prearranged programme to give notice to the country that no tariff legislation would be enacted by the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The final vote disclosed the fact that the silver Republicans had gained one vote—that of Senator Cannon, of Utah. The five Republicans who voted against consideration were Senators Cannon, Carter, Dubois, Mantle and Teller.

Both Seized the Wire.

Jesse Tracey, fifty-five years old, and his son, Jesse Tracey, Jr., twenty-four years old, were killed by grasping a live wire that dangled in their yard in Thornton, a village about two miles out of Providence, R. I. The wire was an old telephone wire that had broken down and hung from the pole for several days in the way of pedestrians, one of whom picked up the end and threw it over the bars of Tracey's yard. The wire crossed an electric light wire and became charged with a powerful current.

Robbed by Clever Rogues.

Four smooth-faced young men, posing as attaches of the Long Island City (N. Y.) Water Department, committed one of the biggest burglaries that ever took place in Queens County. They entered the pawnshop of Dennis G. Ferguson on Jackson avenue, a much-traveled street, in broad daylight. Three of them lured the proprietor and his eleven-year-old granddaughter into a rear room, where they assaulted and bound them, and the fourth pulled down the blinds in the front of the store and locked the door. They then ransacked the safe and got about $5000 worth of jewelry and a small amount of cash.

Coffee Crop is Small.

The amount of coffee of the new crop received thus far is much less than is usually received at this time, and indicates that the coffee crop of Central America is not up to the average yield.

KILLED BY BANK ROBBERS.

Three Men Wound the Cashier in an Arkansas Town.

A daring and desperate attempt at bank robbery occurred at three o'clock p. m., at Warren, Ark. The robbers failed to get any money, but the brave cashier, Adair, was dangerously wounded, and T. M. Goodwin, a leading citizen, merchant and bank director, is dead.

There were only three of the robbers in sight—one a tall, red complexioned, sandy mustached person, and the others, apparently brothers, each having black hair and dark complexioned, round faces, appearing to be of foreign birth.

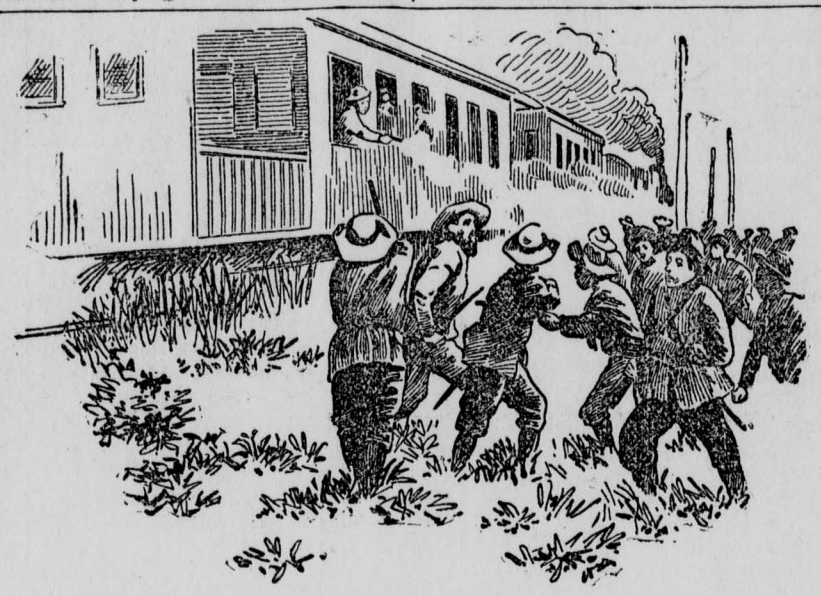
They had been about town occasionally, buying horse feed and provisions, and one of them made a deposit of $25 in the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, soon afterward drawing it out, half at a time.

On entering the bank the one who had deposited and drawn out the $25 demanded of the cashier to know if he did not pay interest on deposits. He replied in the negative, and with an oath the robber presented his pistol and ordered the cashier to hold up his hands.

T. M. Goodwin and D. W. Sutton, directors, were sitting inside the office and did not pay any attention until Mr. Adair, instead of holding up his hands, reached for his pistol, lying close by.

The robber fired on him, the ball grazing his head, stunning him so that he fell to the floor. Doubtless the robbers thought Adair dead and rushed inside to get the plunder, but Goodwin and Sutton, being in their way, though unarmed, were fired upon, and Goodwin fell, fatally wounded.

Meanwhile the cashier, lying on the floor, fired two shots at the robber nearest him. They were returned and a bullet went through Adair's shoulder. The bandits then fled.



CUBAN INSURGENTS ATTACK A TRAIN.

CLEVELAND'S PEACE IDEAS.

He Writes a Letter to the Advocates of International Arbitration.

The anniversary of the birthday of George Washington was observed in Philadelphia at the conference held in the headquarters of the Universal Peace Society by advocates of arbitration, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of the "creation of a court of arbitration for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties that may arise between the United States and Great Britain." Judge William H. Ashman presided. Letters were read from President Cleveland and Secretaries Smith and Morton and Postmaster-General Wilson. The letter of President Cleveland was:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 21, 1896.

"Herbert Welsh, Esq., Secretary, etc.:

"My Dear Sir—I shall be unable to attend the conference to be held to-morrow in the interest of international arbitration at the city of Philadelphia. It should be entirely unnecessary for me to assure those who advocate this cause of my hearty sympathy with any movement that tends to the establishment of peaceful agencies for the adjustment of international disputes. The subject should be discussed with a clear perception of all the features belonging to it, and in a spirit of patriotism as well as love for mankind.

"Hoping the conference you contemplate may result in stimulating a sentiment in favor of just and fair arbitration among Nations, I am yours, very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Cabinet officers also expressed sympathy with the movement and regretted their inability to be in attendance.

MISS FLAGLER IN JAIL.

Three Hours' Imprisonment and $500 Fine for Killing a Boy.

Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, the young society leader who, in Washington City, shot and killed the colored lad Green, whom she discovered stealing pears from her father's garden, received a sentence of three hours' imprisonment and a fine of $500 on her pleading guilty to involuntary manslaughter.

The sentence was pronounced at a session of the court held half an hour before the usual time, under direction of Judge Cox.

When the sentence was pronounced, General Flagler, of the United States Army, father of the young lady, promptly put his hand in his pocket and paid over the exact amount of the fine in crisp new greenbacks. He then drove with his daughter and a friend in a private carriage to the jail, where the prisoner and her companions sat chatting for three hours in the matron's room before driving back to the Flagler house, a free woman.

Cheers for Dr. Jameson.

Dr. Jameson, of Transvaal raid fame, arrived at London, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, and was released on his own recognition in the sum of $10,000. Fourteen others who took part in the raid were arraigned also and were all admitted to bail in $10,000 each, which was furnished by themselves. The exact charge preferred against the prisoners was that "the defendants in the month of December, 1895, in South Africa, within Her Majesty's dominions, without license of Her Majesty, did unlawfully prepare a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State, to wit, the South African Republic, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870." All were enthusiastically cheered as they entered and left the court.

A Norweigan Ship Stranded.

A Biloxi (Miss.) dispatch says that the Norweigan ship Mendel went ashore while bound from Ship Island. She is on the west side of the island, and will probably prove a total loss.

SPAIN INSULTS OUR FLAG

The Nation Indignant Because the United States Favor Cubans.

AMERICAN CONSULATE ATTACKED

Ten Thousand People in Barcelona Parade as a Protest Against the Action of the Senate---They Say the Senators Grossly Insulted Spain---Spain Getting Her Fleet Ready for War.

MADRID, Spain, March 3.—Spain has interpreted the debate and vote in the United States Senate on the resolution to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots as a threat of war. The Spanish Government so understands it, and the Spanish people have united in a great National insult to the United States.

Telegrams from various sources describe the popular demonstrations against America throughout Spain. In several cases they culminated in mob violence, resulting in attacks upon United States consulates, the destruction of United States flags, and threats against Americans. The popular anger against America in Madrid extended to all classes, but the authorities prevented them from going beyond bounds. Public sentiment is so universal that elaborate preparations were made to prevent an outbreak.

All Madrid went, as usual, to the bull ring in the afternoon. When the show was over 20,000 men attemped a street demonstration. The troops and police in large force prevented the crowd from congregating in one spot, and no one was allowed to approach within several blocks of the American Legation.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TAYLOR.

Large bodies of people marched through the streets singing National hymns, crying "Down with the Yankees," "Death to Uncle Sam," and other anti-American cries. An attempt was made to mob the United States Consulate, but the police prevented damage. The streets continued to be crowded until 10 o'clock p. m., there being frequent collisions with the police.

United States Minister Taylor declined a guard at his private residence, but the authorities, as a precaution, kept a strong force of gendarmes in the neighborhood.

AN INSULT TO AMERICA.

The United States Consulate in the City of Barcelona Attacked.

BARCELONA, Spain, March 3.—An attack was made upon the United States consulate in Barcelona, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble.

As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with catcalls and other tokens of disapproval. Some of the paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres.

While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the Town Hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the Mayor a strongly worded protest against the action of the American Senate.

Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Catalona, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd then proceeded to the American consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows thereof.

In the evening there was another outburst of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased somewhere a large American flag, which, after it had been dragged through the streets, was pulled to pieces amid cries of "Long live Spain!" and "Down with the Americans!"

After this outrage on the flag of the United States the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the mean time arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the Nation they represented.

Until a late hour the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd, singing the "Marseillaise" and patriotic Spanish songs.

Spanish Premier's Views.

MADRID, Spain, March 3.—Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, says "The granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels is not a casus belli, but Spain will declare that it is not the act of a friendly Nation. I do not think that Spain is threatened by foreign aggression, but measures shall be taken for the defence of Spanish rights, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstrations in the streets here, I shall repress them severely if they are attempted."

What's a Bump?

In our peculiar vernacular, we say a bump on a log and a bump on a human being. What one might call a bump another one would call a thump. Thus we have a bump from a thump and a thump from a bump. In like manner, a bruise may cause a bump, and a bump may cause a bruise, or perhaps a thump may cause both. Well, what's the difference, so long as we suffer from either bump or bruise, we want to get rid of it. That's true, and the surest, quickest way to cure a bruise is at once to use St. Jacobs Oil. Then the question will be not what it is, but what it was, as it will promptly disappear.

Losses to shipping on the Great Lakes by disasters for the past season amounted to $2,096,697.

Fattening Hogs Costs One Cent.

The editor recently heard of a farmer fattening hogs at less than one cent a pound. This was made possible through the sowing of Salzer's King Barley, yielding over 100 bu. per acre, Golden Triumph Corn, yielding 200 bu. per acre, and the feeding on Sand Vetch, Teosinte, Hundredfold Peas, etc. Now, with such yields, the growing of hogs is more profitable than a silver mine.

Salzer's catalogue is full of rare things for the farmer, gardener and citizen, and the editor believes that it would pay everybody a hundred-fold to get Salzer's catalogue before purchasing seeds.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., they will mail you their mammoth seed catalogue and 10 samples of grasses and grains, including above corn and barley. Catalogue alone, 5c postage. (A.)

A Palatial Train to Florida

Leaves New York daily at 3.20 p. m. via Pennsylvania & Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line." The shore line between New York and Florida. This train is most elegantly furnished in every particular; is composed of Pullman most modern observation, library, compartment sleeping cars, also dining cars, and runs solid between New York and St. Augustine; also carrying Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars between New York and Tampa and Augusta. The New York and Florida Short Line, since its completion, has done a great deal for Florida; the time has been much shortened, and the facilities now for reaching the South are all that can be asked for. Those going to Florida cannot find a more delightful route than via the picturesque Piedmont Air Line. And be sure and take a side trip to the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina, easily and quickly reached by the New York & Florida Short Line, Limited.—*New York Recorder, Feb. 25, 1896.*

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1 a bushel—$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A.)

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

two inches across formed, and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on, and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, South Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills The best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

SALVATION ARMY'S LOSS.

Commander Ballington Booth and His Wife Retire From the Organization.

THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE NAMED.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth Leave the Army Headquarters in New York---Why General Booth Demanded the Removal of the Former Commander---Mr. Depew's Letter From the Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The trouble in the Salvation Army respecting a Commander for the forces in the United States has culminated in the retirement of Commander Ballington Booth and his wife, who have withdrawn entirely from the organization.

Miss Eva Booth, the youngest daughter of General William Booth, who came to this country to try to persuade her brother to return to England, was authorized by cable from Bramwell Booth, the General's chief of staff, to take temporary command as Commissioner, pending the arrival of Commander and Mrs. F. De La Tour Booth-Tucker, who have been appointed to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Ex-Commander and Mrs. Booth left the Salvation Army Headquarters in West Fourteenth street for the last time, as they said, at 6 o'clock Monday evening.

"We have left only our children and our household effects," said Mrs. Booth to a reporter, as she was leaving the National Headquarters.

GENERAL BOOTH, FOUNDER OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

(He retired his son, Ballington Booth, as Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States.)

REPLY SENT TO THE PROTEST.

Why General Booth Demanded the Removal of the Commander.

NEW YORK, February 27. — Chauncey M. Depew has received from London a lengthy letter from W. Bramwell Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, replying to the protest against the removal of Commander and Mrs. Booth, adopted at the recent Carnegie Hall meeting in this city.

Mr. Booth says in the letter the contemplated change was in harmony with the system and practice of the army since its organization; had the custom not been observed in the past Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth would never have been sent to the United States, and that it was not considered desirable for any soldier in the army to enjoy the too great confluence of the people.

The letter closes with regrets that the petition of protest could not be regarded seriously enough to alter General Booth's system.

The New Commander.

Commander Tucker, appointed to succeed Ballington Booth as Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States, is about forty years old, and married the second daughter of General Booth. For several years he was in command of the army in India, and is now on his way from that country to England in company with General Booth.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

CHAIRMAN CARTER'S VIEWS.

His Speech in the United States Senate on the Currency Question.

Senator Thomas Henry Carter, of Montana, who is the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, spoke against the House tariff bill, and characterized the Republicans who sustained the President's "sound money" policy as "magpies." Senators Sherman and Teller followed in a warm discussion of the money question. It was rumored that Senator Carter would be asked to resign his position as Chairman of the Republican National Committee in consequence of his free silver views and his action, in conjunction with Senator Allen, in defeating the Republican plans for tariff legislation.

T. H. CARTER.

Mr. Carter was elected Chairman for the full term of four years at a meeting of the National Committee held in the city of Louisville, Ky., in 1893. He managed the Presidential campaign of 1894 which resulted in the defeat of Benjamin Harrison for a second term.

HARD FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.

It is Reported That the Revolutionists Have Taken Corinto.

A formidable revolution has broken out in Nicaragua against the Government of President Zelaya. The present leaders are General Ruben Alonzo, ex-Minister of War; Jose M. Chaivarria, Military Governor of Leon; Francisco Baca, ex-Minister of the Interior; General Godoy, and others.

BALLINGTON BOOTH.

(Retired as Commander of the Army in the United States.)

It is reported that the revolution has spread all over the Western provinces, including Chinandega and Chichigalpa. The port of Corinto has been closed and Mr. Severich, the general agent of the Pacific Mail Company, has been notified to that effect. Steamers will not be allowed to touch at that port.

A private cable despatch from Nicaragua reports that hard fighting has taken place between the rebels and the Government forces near Momotombo, on Lake Managua. It is reported that the rebels captured two lake steamers. It is believed that Corinto is already in the possession of the revolutionists.

Mr. Cleveland's Intentions.

General J. S. Fullerton, of Washington, President of the National Chickamauga Military Park Association, says the personal friends of President Cleveland understand well that he will not be a candidate for a third term. He says that Mr. Cleveland has communicated this fact to several of his personal friends in Washington, and will in a short time announce his determination in a letter.

Russell, Long and Eliot for Arbitration.

Ex-Governors W. E. Russell and John D. Long, President Eliot, of Harvard College, and others, issued a call for a meeting, to be held in Boston, Mass., at the home of Robert Treat Paine, to consider what action can be taken judiciously to secure a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Grant as a Talker.

"My husband," said Mrs. U. S. Grant to an interviewer, the other day, "could talk very well if he wished to, though it was often hard to get him to talk. He seldom spoke about the war, and there were some subjects which he would never take up of his own accord. He would never allow me, however, to make a misstatement if he could help it, and I often got him to talking about certain things by intentionally stating them in a way which I knew was not correct, whereupon the General would look at me in a despairing way and say: 'Now, Julia, I think you are mistaken about that; you have it all wrong: It was this way.' He would then go on to tell the true story of the matter in all its details. He grew interested as he talked. His face lighted up at such times, and he expressed himself in good language. He was a very well-read man, and during most of his life was a hard student."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Methodist Church is to found a university at Kansas City, Mo. A fund of $150,000 for this purpose has been raised.

Nothing in bath or laundry so good as Borax. Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap needs but one trial to prove its value. Costs same as poorer floating soap. No one has ever tried it without buying more. Your grocer has it.

A free silver resolution was adopted by the Mississippi House of Representatives by 102 to 1.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

A hog weighing a trifle more than 1000 pounds was killed at Rye, N. H., a few days ago.

BRONCHITIS. Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give effective relief.

All the telegraph messenger boys in Lexington, Ky., are to be equipped with bicycles.

Come West For Your Seed.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedmen's earliest, his are twenty days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc. He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A.)

FLORIDA FACTS.

February and March are two of the best months to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to get there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner. If you live in New York, Boston or Buffalo, you can take one of the Magnificent Trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Address E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Big Four Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family, and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

COCOA CAUTION

If 'La Belle Chocolatiere' isn't on the can, it isn't Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

"Fool's Haste is Nae Speed." Don't Hurry the Work Unless You Use SAPOLIO

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**) so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

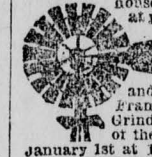
STOPS PAIN

Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents a Bottle.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

NYNU—10

THE AERMOTOR CO. does one-half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.



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POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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Offers great opportunities for the safe and profitable investment of capital in developing gold mines. The gold is there, but needs capital to get it out. We are the official brokers of one of the most promising gold Stocks in the District, which will for a short time be sold at the ground floor price of 2c. Per Share. Get in before the rise; write for prospectus and full information. We do not handle "Wild Cat" schemes, but only the most promising and conservative investments that have been carefully examined. Highest references given.

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BE YOUR OWN BOSS. We want persons in every town or city in the U. S. to distribute circulars and tack up signs. No canvassing or peddling. Cash paid. Address with stamp, Will A. Molton Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

FARM HELP FURNISHED FREE

THE COOPER UNION LABOR BUREAU OF NEW YORK.

FARMERS and others desiring efficient help can secure, without expense, able-bodied men, with good references, by writing to the **Cooper Union Labor Bureau of New York,** which is a free labor exchange, where an honest laborer and a reliable employer can each have his wants supplied. The Superintendent is a practical farmer, who knows the needs of the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut farmers. Address J. W. KELGAARD, Room 15, Cooper Union, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GRAND PREMIUM!

To the Subscribers of this Paper.

SOLID SILVER PLATED TEA SPOONS

THE Coin Silverware Co., of Columbus, Ohio, will furnish to each of the subscribers of this paper, six solid silver plated teaspoons manufactured for this Company. These spoons are chased in design, full size spoons and handsomely engraved, plated on solid white metal, and are guaranteed to last for years. The teaspoons manufactured for this Company are well known and there is nothing finer of the grade put on the market by any other manufacturers; they are such as sell in the stores for a dollar a set. We do not put any expense in the matter of packing them; they are sent securely by mail, as it is the spoons we are anxious to give subscribers, and not a fancy velvet case, and as they are intended for every day use they can be put into the silver basket at once, and used without delay. Teaspoons are such a necessity of our daily life that we thought something of this kind would be more highly appreciated than pictures or thermometers, or any other of the novelties that are sent out at this season of the year.

THE CONDITIONS.

All that you are required to do is to cut out the Coupon below and send it with 19 two-cent postage stamps to the Coin Silverware Co., Columbus, Ohio, and six solid silver-plated teaspoons will be shipped promptly and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT.

PREMIUM COUPON!—*This is to certify that I am a subscriber of this paper and entitled to the six silver-plated teaspoons and they are to be sent to my address as per the attached letter.*

Address all orders for these spoons to the Coin Silverware Co., Columbus, Ohio, who will promptly fill the orders for the spoons, which are guaranteed to be of the very best quality and workmanship.

COIN SILVERWARE CO., Starr Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

Odds and Ends.

All the Western Union messenger boys in Lexington are to be equipped with bicycles.

A hog weighing a trifle more than 1,000 pounds was killed at Rye, N. H., a few days ago.

Swapping horses on the streets in Kentucky is prohibited in a bill now before the State Legislature.

A ware-house in Ovoid, Mich., was burned last week and six thousand dozen eggs were cooked hard in the fire.

Mrs. William Allen of Pilot View, Ky., celebrated her eightieth birthday the other day by completing the cutting of her third full set of teeth.

Main paid last year $1,662 in bounties for seals caught in the waters off the coast of the State. The bounty is for the benefit of the fisherman.

Verona is a pretty old Maine town, but it never had a clergyman, a lawyer, or a doctor living in its limits, and it is the only town in Maine that has no Post Office.

A hunter in Bracken county, Ky., last week cut down a tree to get at a 'possum, and when the tree came down he found it contained four 'possums, two coons, five young squrrels and about a hundred pounds of honey.

A Polish woman, 104 years old, who saw the march of Napoleon and his army into Russia in 1812, and the terrible retreat of the survivors, is living at Shamokin, Pa. She is very feeble, and came near being burned to death last week when her house caught fire.

Two robbers entered the shop of a butcher in Danville, Ind., the other day and one snatched a leg of mutton from a hook and dealt the butcher on the side of the head with it, knocking him down and rendering him partially insensible. The men got away with about $200 in cash.

A resident of Westfield, Mass., who made the pilgrimage to Denver and was "cured" of a chronic disease by the healer Schlatter, died in the hospital last week as the result of an operation which was made necessary through neglect of ordinary treatment during the time his faith lasted.

It is proposed to build an iron cage over and around the monument of Daniel Boone and his wife near Carrollton, Ky., in order to preserve what is left of the monument from the ravages of the relic hunters. The Legislature is to be asked to appropriate $200 to build the iron cage.

The world is surely coming to an end on March 5 according to the firm belief of a new religious sect composed of negroes in Atlanta, Ga. The believers are so firm in the conviction that on that day they will be translated bodily to the new Jerusalem that some of them are disposing of their earthly encumberances by giving them to unbelieving friends.

All the police force of Lansing, Mich., were in quarantine several days last week, and the police station and town jail were closed during the same period, while the policemen were also vaccinated. A tramp with small-pox came to the police station and was passed to the jail. Practically every member of the force came into contact with the man, and so the force was put in quarantine, and the jail and station house were closed and disinfected.

Last year 25,115 903 fewer cigars were made in the United States than in 1894, and 8,358.380 more pounds of smoking tobacco was manufactured. During the year there were manufactured in the country 4,180,915, 203 cigars, 3.768,911,677 cigarettes, 250,160,505 pounds of tobacco, and 11,705,414 pounds of snuff. There was an increase in the output of cigarettes. by 436,768,077 over 1894, and a decrease of 477,160 pounds in the amount of snuff manufactured.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is no doubt but that every one has had at some time a desire to visit Florida, the "Land of Flowers," and that many have been deterred from so doing by the thought of a long and tiresome railroad journey, great expense, and a thousand and one other objections. These have been overcome by the inauguration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours to Jacksonville. A special train of unexcelled equipment makes the run from New York to Jacksonville in thirty hours; a tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of passengers while *en route*; and the low rates offered bring the tours within the means of almost every one.

The tours, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 25 and March 3, 1896. The rate, including transportation, meals *en route*, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

It May Do As Much For You

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

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Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

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The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

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S. P. STUBBS,
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...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
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Call at office, or send for circulars.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

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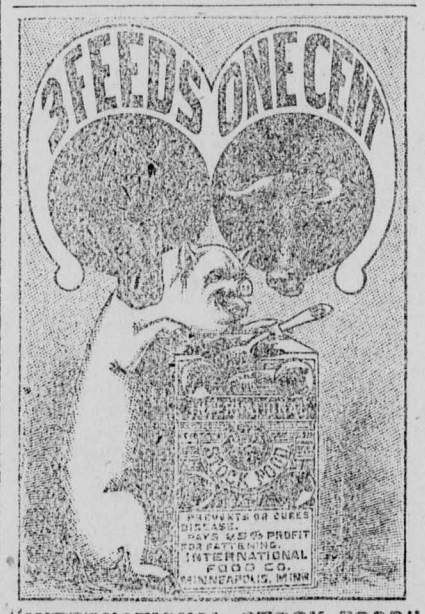

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Insures Rapid Growth and Early Maturity. Save Grain for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Guaranteed to pay feeders 100 to 200 per cent profit over the usual plan of feeding. Three Full Feeds for One Cent.
Unequaled Hog Cholera Cure and Preventive.
20,000,000 pounds sold on a guarantee. Thousands of breeders testify to its merits. Nothing miraculous claimed, but just good common sense results for intelligent stockmen. Six illustrated stock books free of dealers or mailed by manufacturers. Read them for valuable facts about Hog Cholera and General Stock Raising. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited by INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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The Greatest Live Stock and Poultry Remedies ever put on the market. Cheapest and most reliable. Sold by 10,000 dealers. Originated by a stock breeder. Price refunded if they do not fulfill our claims in any test.

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OUR BUSNESS DON'T NEED A TONC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

A BONANZA

—AT—

Lynn's Shoe Store.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Dress Shoes $1.10, worth $1.50.

D. S. LYNN,

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HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
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Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

Clearance Sale of Leather Boots.

For a short time we will allow you a discount of 10 per cent. on all Leather Boots, as we wish to make room for our Spring stock. We have

The Largest Stock

to select from in Huntingdon, so you can get just what you want at this remarkably low offer. Produce taken in exchange for merchandise.

Please Give Us a Call.

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Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.
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